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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.—NO. 19. WEEKLY EDITION. MARCH 16, 1872.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Punishment of Recusant Witnesses.

Payments Made by the U. S. Government to G. O. Evans Illegal.

State Treasurer Directed to Demand the Money Due the State.

No Liquor on Election Days.

Session to be Extended to April 16.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 7, 1872.

SENATE.

The bill protecting the labor of miners in the bituminous coal regions was reported with an amendment striking out the fourth section, which embraces the penal clause. The bill providing for the health and safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines was reported as committed.

Punishment of Recusant Witnesses.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill for the punishment of witnesses who refuse or neglect to appear and testify before Legislative Committees. He observed that there were a number of investigating committees raised by the legislature this session, and great difficulty was experienced because of inability to make witnesses appear without applying to the Senate for attachments, and they had recently applied for a requisition on another State for a person who had left Pennsylvania to avoid being heard before the committee, but were refused because the law was defective. He called up this bill, which provides that persons neglecting or refusing to appear and testify for any legislative committee after the serving of subpœna, and any persons who are or may be in contempt for neglecting or refusing to testify, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and imprisoned one year or fined one thousand dollars, or either, at the discretion of the Court convicting.

Mr. Billingfelt moved an amendment reducing the imprisonment to six months, which was adopted, and the bill passed as amended.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Davis, Philadelphia, introduced a bill protecting practitioners of medicine and surgery against unfounded law suits.

Mr. Petrikne, compelling railroad companies to provide caboose cars for the protection of conductors and other employees on freight trains.

Mr. White, regulating the sale of drugs and poisons in Pennsylvania, which authorizes the Governor to appoint an examining board of two physicians and one druggist.

Mr. Wallace introduced a joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to collect from the United States certain moneys heretofore improperly paid, as follows:

Whereas, The Government of the United States, through its accounting officers, did on the 28th day of October, 1868, adjudicate and settle a claim of the State of Pennsylvania against said Government, upon which the sum of $105,651 46 was found to be due to said State, and on that day a warrant in favor of the Governor of Pennsylvania for that sum was drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the Treasurer of the United States; and whereas, they did also on the 27th day of August, 1870, adjust and settle another account of said State against said Government, upon which a balance was found to be due to the State of $196,846 60, for which on that day a warrant was in like manner drawn in favor of the Governor of the State upon the Treasurer of the United States; and whereas, for both of such warrants so drawn in due form in favor of John W. Geary, Governor, or order, which said drafts were not endorsed by said Governor, nor were the moneys paid to him by the Treasurer of the United States; and whereas, the moneys aforesaid were paid to George O. Evans, alleged to be the special agent and attorney of the State, he alone indorsed the same; and whereas, said moneys have never reached the Treasury of Pennsylvania, but have been embezzled by said Evans and others with him; and whereas, the acts of Congress regulating the payment of warrants or claims upon the United States require that all powers of attorney or other authority for the receipt or payment of any such claim shall be absolutely null and void, unless the same shall be made and executed after the allowance of such claim, ascertainment of the amount due, and issuing of the warrant for the payment thereof, and the moneys aforesaid were paid in plain violation of the requirements of the laws of Congress, and by reason of such payment the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hath never received the moneys aforesaid, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the State Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to demand from the United States government the payment of moneys due and owing to this Commonwealth upon the settlement hereinbefore named, as ascertained to be due and payable, and to take such steps in regard thereto as will secure the payment of the moneys aforesaid into the Treasury of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Billingfelt suggested that this Legislature could scarcely call Evans an embezzler. His case was now in a court of justice, where that question would be adjudicated.

Mr. Wallace responded that he was in favor of calling things by their right names. After further discussion the resolution passed finally by a *viva voce* vote.

To the Refitting Bills.

Mr. Mumma offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to report to-day on the subject of the expense of refitting the halls of the Senate and House, that the Senate might act on the bills.

On the promise of Mr. Billingfelt that the committee would make a partial report to-morrow, the resolution was laid over.

Separate Earnings of Married Women.

Mr. Anderson's bill securing to married women their separate earnings was passed finally.

Criminals to Testify in their Own Behalf.

Mr. Dechert called up his bill providing that in criminal trials not above the grade of misdemeaner, persons charged shall be a competent witness, but his neglect or refusal to testify shall not be construed against him, but not in cases of perjury or forgery. Passed.

The bill relating to actions of dower, extending the act of 1865 to actions where the plaintiff died before the passage of said act, was passed.

A bill from the House, preventing the sale or giving away of liquor on election day during the hours in which the polls are open, came up, the Senate committee having struck out the provision prohibiting the giving of liquor on that day by any person, thus extending the provisions above to theatres and saloon keepers. Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by prohibiting every one, including candidates, from giving intoxicating drinks. Agreed to and subsequently reconsidered, when Mr. Strang moved to amend by confining prohibition to persons keeping public houses or drinking places, licensed or unlicensed.

Mr. Dunlap opposed the amendment, and that the prohibition shall be for one week previous to the election. Disagreed to. Mr. Strang's amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended passed finally, ayes 18, nays 10.

The bill authorizing gas and water companies incorporated by this Commonwealth and Wyoming counties to sell and transfer the same in payment of improved machinery and property, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of their organization, was passed.

A resolution allowing the McClure-Gray committee to sit in Philadelphia from to-day to the end of next week was passed.

The Libel Law.

Mr. Graham again called up his bill admitting the truth in evidence in libel cases, concerning regularly established newspapers and periodicals, but Mr. White having an amendment in preparation, the bill was again laid over.

Mr. Buckalew introduced a joint resolution extending the legislative session till April 16th, which, after a warm discussion, Mr. White opposing, was passed by 18 to 15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The New Militia Law.

Public bills being in order, the act for the reorganization of the National Guard was considered in Committee of the Whole. The first section of the bill makes all able-bodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five liable to military duty, except United States soldiers, lunatics, paupers, vagabonds, habitual drunkards and persons convicted of infamous crimes, members and officers of the Legislature, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney, Auditor and Surveyor Generals, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Common Schools, Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Clerks of Courts, Prothonotaries, Registers, Recorders, District Attorneys and ministers of the Gospel. Mr. Cooper moved to strike out the first section and insert the following: That all militia fines imposed by the State are hereby repealed.

During the debate which ensued a large number of members of the Society of Friends were present. Mr. Cooper's amendment was lost by 28 to 48, and the bill made the special order for the 20th.

Bills Passed.

The House then passed the Senate joint resolution for the collection of moneys paid George O. Evans. Also the Senate bill panishing witnesses refusing to appear before legislative committees.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 8, 1872.

SENATE.

Messrs. Humphreys and Anderson presented petitions from Allegheny county for the protection of miners' labor.

Mr. White, from the Constitutional Reform Committee, reported the House bill for a Constitutional Convention, with amendments providing for one hundred and twenty-one delegates, to be elected on the cumulative plan.

Mr. Billingfelt, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, reported the proceedings in reference to bills for refitting the halls of the Senate and House. They had no doubt the charges were extravagant, exceeding the amount allowed to the clerk for this purpose, but as the bills were sworn to as even less than what would have been charged to private individuals, the committee recommend that they be returned to the Auditor General for examination, and if found correct to draw his warrant. The recommendation was agreed to by the Senate. The Committee have in contemplation a bill to correct these abuses.

Warfel Tries to Tyrannize in Legislation.

Mr. Warfel said as a member of the Railroad Committee he had reported a supplement for the Juniata and State Line Railroad, harmless in itself. Subsequently the House amended it by allowing the company to build branches without limit of terminus and bridges, and to cross other roads at grade. He watched for the return of the bill to the Senate to oppose the amendment, but was confident it had not come in. Nevertheless the Senate Journal represented the amendment as concurred in, and that he [Warfel] had seconded the motion of Mr. Brooke striking out certain words, which motion was never made, nor did the House Journal show concurrence in the same; yet on the same evening the Governor signed the bill transmitted to him with these amendments. He washed his hands of this suspicious legislation.

Messrs. Brooke, Findlay, Wallace, Mumma, and Rutan confirmed this statement, and demanded an investigation. Mr. Petriken introduced a resolution instructing the Railroad Committee to investigate this subject. Adopted.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Anderson, regulating the service of notice of protest in Allegheny and Pittsburgh, which provides that notice put in the nearest postoffice shall be considered properly delivered.

Mr. Purman, establishing a State Board of Health.

Tuesday evening was fixed for the consideration of the bill for a Board of Fish Commissioners and the proper sluicing of Western rivers.

Mr. White offered a resolution making the Constitutional Convention bill the special order for Wednesday evening, adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Allegheny County Liquor Bill.

The bill regulating the sale of liquors in Allegheny county was reported, with an amendment.

The Congressional Apportionment.

The Committee on Congressional Apportionment reported back the bill. Under this bill the Twenty-second district is to consist of the first fourteen wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and the south side of the river. The Twenty-third district is to consist of the remaining nine wards of Pittsburgh and all that portion of the county lying north of the rivers, and that part between the Monongahela and Allegheny not included in the Twenty-second district.

Final Adjournment.

The House, by a vote of 8 to 72, defeated the Senate resolution extending final adjournment till April 16th.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 11, 1872.

SENATE.

Chance for Another Investigation.

Mr. Billingfelt, Chairman of the Retrenchment and Reform Committee, offered a preamble reciting that since the report of the committee in relation to bids for refitting the House and Senate, allegations had been made that misstatements were made, and that the committee was imposed on, and resolving that the Auditor General be requested to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the payment of said bills for the present, and that said Committee be instructed to investigate the matter further and report without delay. Mr. Billingfelt explained that it was alleged that some old furniture and fixtures had been used in furnishing private establishments. The resolution was passed.

The bill establishing a State board of health was reported favorably.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Graham, memorializing Congress to pass a bill before it for establishing lights and buoys on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Passed.

Mr. Randall, incorporating the Pennsylvania Public Road Improvement Company, for establishing lines of turnpikes, connecting farm produce and passengers alongside of public roads, by improved road and conveyances.

Mr. Purman, incorporating the Falls City and Wellsburg Virginia Railroad Company.

Mr. Humphreys, supplement for the National Deposit Company.

The Mine Ventilation Bill Postponed.

Mr. Wallace called up the bituminous coal mine ventilation bill, which, after being read, was, on motion of Mr. Graham, postponed for the present to allow more thorough consultation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Gilfillan, incorporating the Chartiers Improvement Company.

Mr. Taylor, enabling the school directors of Oakland township, Northumberland county, to issue bonds, giving power to Councils to equalize the valuation of taxable real estate for municipal purposes.

Mr. Edwards, relative to the sale of liquors in Braddock borough, being a local option law, the first election to take place three weeks after the passage of the act, on ten days' notice.

Bills Negatived.

The House negatived the House bill increasing the rate of interest to nine per cent.

Violation of Charter.

Mr. Mahan offered a resolution extending the powers of the sub-committee of the Judiciary General, recently instructed to investigate if any coal carrying roads had violated their charters, to all canals and railroads in the State. Passed.

Arrival of the Oil Men.

A large number arrived to-night to urge the passage of a free pipe bill.

The Congressional Apportionment.

Following is the bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts, which will come up as the special order in the House to-morrow:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That for the purpose of electing representatives of the people of Pennsylvania to serve in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty-six districts, as follows:

First—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Second—First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

Third—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Fourth—Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-first wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Fifth—Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Nineteenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Sixth—Bucks and Montgomery counties.

Seventh—Berks and Lehigh counties.

Eighth—Northampton, Carbon, Wayne, Pike and Monroe counties.

Ninth—Chester and Delaware counties.

Tenth—Luzerne county.

Eleventh—Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Susquehanna counties.

Twelfth—McKean, Potter, Tioga, Cameron and Lycoming counties.

Thirteenth—Dauphin, Northumberland, Montour, Snyder and Union counties.

Fourteenth—Lebanon and Schuylkill counties.

Fifteenth—Lancaster county.

Sixteenth—York, Cumberland and Adams counties.

Seventeenth—Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Perry and Juniata counties.

Eighteenth—Clearfield, Clinton, Center, Mifflin and Elk counties.

Nineteenth—Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson and Clarion counties.

Twentieth—Blair, Cambria, Somerset and Huntingdon counties.

Twenty-first—Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland counties.

Twenty-second—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and all that portion of the county lying south of the Monongahela river.

Twenty-third—Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and all that portion of the county lying between the Monongahela and rivers, including the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards of Allegheny City, and all that portion of the county lying north of the river.

Twenty-fourth—Beaver, Washington and Butler counties.

Twenty-fifth—Mercer, Crawford and Lawrence counties.

Twenty-sixth—Venango, Forest, Warren and Erie counties.

The Session to be Extended into April.

The *State Journal* says: "We stated some weeks since that it was not possible for the Legislature to adjourn on the 28th of March, the time fixed by joint resolution. The extraordinary work of the session has been immense and unprecedented, while the labor imposed on special committees has withdrawn from active service in the usual business of legislation some of the most active and experienced members of both Houses. In addition to all this the delays in effecting a permanent organization operated against the regular transaction of business. It will be thus seen that the present session of the Legislature has been the subject of delays which it was not in its power to avoid, and therefore deserves no censure for the condition of affairs now existing. It has done the best it could under the circumstances, and from what we glean in conversation with the workers of both branches, we are convinced the session will be prolonged far into April, if not until May. Better this than a non-performance of the important duties devolving upon it."

The Evans Investigation.

It is stated that the Evans Investigating Committee examined eight witnesses in Washington on Saturday. The committee refuses to give any information as to the results, but there is good reason to believe that a clue has been found as to the manner in which a large amount of the money was distributed. Letters were also obtained from Evans to parties in Washington.

FANATICISM AND MURDER.

The Cause of the Murder of the Family Near Dayton, O.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Further particulars in regard to the murder of a woman and three children, near Dayton, Saturday night, indicate that the murder was committed by the father, Leonard Marquardt, who is evidently insane from a spiritual cause. The story which the man himself tells is that a few days ago he read a chapter to his family from the Bible, and then rising up, accused his wife of being a witch and using witchcraft. He says his eldest daughter confirmed him in his suspicions. He says also that on Saturday night he told his wife he wanted their children to leave; that both he and his wife stripped naked, and knelt down and prayed for fifteen minutes. They then stripped two of the children and took them out and drowned them and laid them side by side on the bank of the stream. They then dashed out the brains of the infant and left it lying in the woods, after which they returned home and went to bed. After lying there for fifteen minutes he told his wife that he wanted to send her to heaven also, and immediately fell upon her and strangled her to death. After that he arose and prayed until three o'clock in the morning, when he went to the nearest neighbor and told him the whole story. Marquardt is a German farmer, and has been in this country about eighteen years. The murdered woman was his second wife.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—A *Chronicle* special from Dayton gives the testimony before the Coroner's jury of Elizabeth, aged seven, and Hahakuk, six. They testified that their father and mother, after dark Saturday night, hunted all the children. They two hid; they heard their mother take two children and their father the baby; there was a light; saw mother and father kill the three with their hands; father killed the baby first, then mother killed Leah and Samuel. They came into the house naked and began praying to God in Heaven. The children saw the three dead on the ground, and mother and father naked. The two children were hunted for by the parents, after death of the three, but were not found. They got away to the straw stack at daybreak on Sunday, and stayed there until found in the afternoon. The skull of the babe, six months old, was all mashed in. A *post mortem* was had of the mother and three children. The examination is still going on.

Boiler Explosion at Moline, Michigan —Three Persons Killed and Five Injured—Hotel Burned at Defiance, O. Incendiaries Arrested in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 11, 1872.

The saw mill of Beaver & Mervin, situated at Moline, near Wayland, Michigan, was blown up this evening, about four o'clock, caused by the water getting too low in the boiler. One of the partners, James Leaver, who it seems was fitting a saw, was instantly killed. Part of his body was found about three hundred feet from the mill, and a piece of the file lying near him. The remainder of his body was found in the mill. The fireman, J. Stoffer, and Frederick Huff, an employee of Dusky & Co., Grand Rapids, were also killed outright. David Gurdy, an employee, was dangerously and it is feared fatally burned. Lucier, working in the mill, the knee; B. Jeffries, Hacket and Henry Franks were wounded, but not dangerously. The loss by the explosion is about $5,000. It was in operation but a short period of time. It is not known if there was any insurance.

At Defiance, Ohio, this morning, the Lafayette House was destroyed by fire, together with nearly all the furniture. Loss nearly $8,000; insurance $1,000 in the Ætna, $1,000 in the Underwriters, and $1,000 in the Andes. The cause of the fire is unknown at present. Three men have been arrested for setting fire to Cady's barn a few days since, in this city.

ERIE REVOLUTIONIZED.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Wall street was thrown into a fever of great excitement this afternoon by many reports in regard to a revolution in the Erie Railway direction. As this matter was understood on the street, it appears that the directors this morning held a meeting for the purpose of the election of officers in the Board, and after this the directors commenced resigning, one after another, and new men were elected. Finally the complexion of the Board was completely changed and now stands as follows: Directors—General Dix, O. H. P. Archer, George C. Hall, Sherman Thale, of Corning; W. W. Sherman, H. B. Stebbins, W. H. Traverse, Lansing, S. L. M. Barlow, Chas. Day, Geo. B. McClellan, Gen. Diven, Dr. Eldridge, Jay Gould, Homer Ramsdell. The following officers were elected by the new directors. President, John A. Dix; Vice President, O. H. P. Archer, Treasurer, W. W. Sherman, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Assistant Treasurer, J. D. White; Superintendent, George B. McClellan. In regard to Jay Gould reports differ. Some say that he was removed from the Presidency, and others that he resigned.

Wife and Three Children Murdered—Husband and Father Arrested.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—A Dayton special says a horrible murder was committed six miles northeast of that place last night. A woman named Mary Marquardt, about thirty-five years old, and her children aged respectively six and eight years and six months, are supposed to have been killed by the husband and father, Leonard Marquardt, who is now in jail. His wife was found in bed, naked, and apparently strangled, and the children were found some distance from the house, on the bank of a creek, the two oldest apparently drowned and afterwards smothered under the water. The infant's head was crushed. The facts will be elicited at the inquest to-morrow.

Terrible Crime Brought to Light at Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 9.—Quite an excitement was created at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot in this city last evening, by the discovery that a box shipped from Cincinnati to Thornton, W. Va., said to contain books, contained the body of a human being. The head, legs, arms, hands, &c., were completely severed from the body. The head is shaved, but it is believed to be a female body. The discovery was made by a portion of the lid being knocked off in transferring, when a piece of the mutilated body dropped out.

Loss by the Steamboat Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The loss on the burned steamers last night is thought to be much less than first estimated. Parties tonight count it up at not above $120,000. The insurance cannot be fully ascertained, as some of it is in Pittsburgh. The company outside of the city is reliably reported.

Protection and our Adopted Citizens.

We have at different times referred to the encouraging progress which the principle of protection to American labor was making among our naturalized fellow-citizens, notably those of Irish descent. Presented in simply a convertible term for low wages, and this fact not a few of the most thoughtful and intelligent of Ireland's sons who have cast in their lot with us are beginning thoroughly to understand. Systematic efforts are, we are glad to know, being made throughout the country to enlighten our Irish fellow-citizens on these important matters by their own countrymen who are thoroughly competent to the discussion of the subject, and who know how jealous England is of the power and enterprise of the United States, and how assiduously and insidiously she is laboring to crush our manufacturers by securing a monopoly of our markets. Conspicuous in this movement are General O'Donovan Rossa, Captain Costello, and General Thomas F. Bourke, the late Fenian prisoner in Ireland; Mr. Charles M. Rowley and other prominent gentlemen, who, we are pleased to observe, are to address a meeting in Pittsburgh, at the City Hall, on Thursday, 14th instant, when the question of Protection versus Free Trade, particularly in its relation to the status of the mechanic and laboring classes, will be fully discussed, upon its own merits and quite independently of all other political issues. Our Irish fellow-citizens will undoubtedly turn out in full force.

VESUVIUS is beginning to get lively again. After one of its long periods of inaction, or rather of unseen preparation, it begins to show signs of mischief. A month ago the smoke was very delicate and transparent, but it soon after began to get denser, and to be laden at times with puffs of ashes. These, more recently, have been followed by other projectiles, and the Naples *Pungolo* of February 3, says fire could then be seen from Naples, vomiting from the crater every night. The eruptive movement appears at three distinct points, and fears are entertained of a serious outbreak. They are playing a much abused version of the "Last Days of Pompeii" just now in London, and perhaps the volcano feels impelled to protest against it.

CONGRESSIONAL JOBBERY.

Railroad Swindling.

The Memphis and El Paso Bonds on the Paris Bourse.

Late Demands and Settlements.

Promises to and Contracts with Public Men.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The late change in organization of the Texas Pacific Railroad, by which Marshall O. Roberts retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Thomas Scott, has led to some curious developments concerning the means which the various corporations that were finally absorbed by or merged in the Texas Pacific Company, used to carry their measures, both here in Washington and elsewhere.

In this matter four corporations play a part, namely:

1. The Memphis, El Paso and Pacific, with which Gen. Fremont was so long connected, and of which B. H. Epperson afterward became President.

2. The Transcontinental.

3. The Southern Pacific.

4. The final compromise line, now known as the Texas Pacific.

The Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Company was incorporated by the State of Texas in 1856 and received a large grant of lands, which grant lapsed during the war from a failure to comply with its provisions. At the third session of the Fortieth Congress, and the first session of the Forty-first, immediately following, there were three bills introduced in the Senate and two in the House for the purpose of granting this company the right of way. No vote was reached upon any of these bills in the Senate, but in the House one was passed at each of the sessions named, the last vote on the first being 121 yeas to 41 nays, and of the second 102 yeas to 49 nays.

Now follows a history which for bold fraud has not been equaled in any Pacific railroad transactions which have yet been brought to light.

Congress adjourned in April, 1869, without any action having been taken in the Senate upon the pending House bill giving the right of way to the Memphis and El Paso Railroad.

The first week in May following this company placed upon the Paris Bourse for sale $8,000,000 worth of the mortgage bonds of its road of the denomination of $500 each, and nearly all of the principal journals of that city, including the official journal of the empire, contained lengthy advertisements of this and other bond issues of the same. These advertisements set forth:

1. That the line from Memphis to Texarkana was entirely finished and in operation.

2. That the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific had purchased the connecting lines eastward from Memphis to Richmond and Norfolk.

3. That the capital stock of the company consisted of $50,000,000, in shares of $25 each, of construction bonds amounting to $30,000 per mile, and of first mortgage bonds amounting to $16,000 per mile, issued for the 1,500 miles. The construction bonds were declared to be secured by a mortgage upon the road, its stock, and its telegraph line.

The first mortgage bonds were said to be secured by a grant from the State of Texas of 1,550,000 acres of land to each section of 150 miles, and 2,000 acres to each section of 150 miles, and which lands were certified to to be worth, as a minimum price, fourteen or fifteen dollars per acre.

But the most astonishing part of this announcement was that which referred to the guarantee of the interest by the United States. This, as translated from the advertisement, was as follows:

"2. Guarantee of interest:

"The Congress of the United States, in March, 1869, passed an act by which it guaranteed an annual rate of six per cent. upon the construction bonds to the amount of $30,000 (154,500f.) per mile, or about 100,000f. per kilometer. The law also provides for the redemption of these bonds in gold at the end of fifty years.

"These construction bonds are to be executed and delivered to the company by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States."

"In case of any delay in the payment of the interest, or in redeeming the bonds, the President of the United States has the right to appoint a receiver, who shall be charged with conducting the affairs of the road in the best interest of the bondholders, and to provide for the treasury the sums necessary to pay all arrearages."

These guarantees apply not only to the main line, but to the branches, either projected or in course of construction."

Other advertisements claimed that Congress had also made large grants of land.

The prospectus set forth at great length the extent and binding force of all American laws relating to mortgages executed by corporations.

The announcement of the sale on the Bourse set forth that:

"The mortgage taken on the lands possessed by the company is, in accordance with American laws, confided to three trustees, or public notaries, viz: To Messrs. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburgh, Paul S. Forbes, and Grant M. Swenson. The mortgage is, by charge, of higher rank than other claims whatever can take precedence it is definitive and can not be annulled until the mortgage has been entirely discharged from every part. Since 1867 the mortgage bondholders are therefore indefeasible."

On the 23d of May, 1869, the entire subscription of $8,800,000 had been taken in Paris.

One independent journal in Paris, whose editor had lived many years in the United States, intertook to prevent the French people from being imposed upon by this fraud; but, as nearly all the other journals were bought up, the swindlers succeeded.

When the exposure of this one editor gained circulation that holders of bonds came in great numbers to Mr. Washburne, who communicated with the State Department, and received in reply, through the same channel, this information from the Interior Department:

"The United States have granted no subsidies, either in land or money, to aid in the construction of the road, nor have they in any instance guaranteed the payment of interest on bonds or debentures issued by any railroad company."

Locomotives, rails and material were also purchased in France upon the credit of the road, and in various ways, of which these and promissory notes are the chief, at home are examples, the indebtedness of the company was run up to about $90,000,000.

Some of the home indebtedness is delared here to be made up of contracts, which were otherwise, entered into with lobby agents about Congress, and even with members of Congress themselves for large amounts in consideration of services.

It is stated that Gen. Schenck, then a member of the House, and one of the friends of the bill which it was attempted to pass, claimed the recognition of former professional services a large amount in the sales of lands along the line by the officers of the Texas Pacific, when that road was finally chartered.

But this is in advance in order of time in this history.

When the various parties in interest in the building of a Southern Pacific Road came to the next session of Congress, to consider the situation, it was finally agreed that as the Memphis had failed to build the road, and had indebtedness of all kinds, honestly and dishonestly incurred, efforts should be made to secure a charter for a new company under the name of the Transcontinental, and after a contest in Texas the latter company was chartered. Marshall O. Roberts became President. Then the parties who had claims on the Memphis and El Paso Company insisted that the principles made to them should be assumed by the Transcontinental. This demand brought to light the state of facts concerning contracts alluded to above.

Finally, as a compromise with all interests, the present Texas Pacific road was decided upon, and a bill carrying it and giving it the right of way was passed by Congress in March, 1871.

Some weeks after, the corporators met for organization in this city. After the election of a Treasurer, Marshall O. Roberts proposed that the corporators should have the first opportunity to subscribe for the stock, which all could do for ten per cent. of the par value of the amount taken, as provided by the act of incorporation.

This caused great consternation among the lobby attendance, and several members of Congress, who were supposed to be on hand to receive proper recognition in the organization, knew the arrangement of Roberts was firm; said the transaction was an open one; that it meant real business and the actual building of the road.

The Republicans of Perry county have chosen John H. Sheibley as their delegate to the State Convention, and instructed him to support General Harlan for Governor. The Convention passed resolutions in favor of the renomination of President Grant.

The Republicans of Butler county have selected the Hon. John H. Negley and the Hon. J. T. M'Junkin as their Representative delegates to the Convention, and Gen. Hartranft for Governor, and the Hon. John M Thompson for Auditor General. Strong resolutions endorsing the renomination of General Grant were adopted.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

Another Woman Slaughtered in Luzerne County.

Luzerne county, Pa., has been the scene of many bloody deeds of late, and now we have another cold-blooded murder to record. Some years ago a daughter of Esquire Cobb, a highly respected citizen of Greenfield township, became infatuated with and finally married a worthless fellow named Hapeman, much against the will of her parents. Like nearly all such matches, this proved a most unhappy one, and the daughter was in a short time forced to return to the roof of her parents with her child, Hapeman failing to provide for their wants, leaving them to do the best they could. On Friday morning he visited his father-in-law's house and attempted to gain admittance, but was kept out by a brother of his wife. Hapeman then broke in a window and commenced firing from a revolver into a room where Mrs. Cobb and others were sitting, wounding his father-in-law, who then took refuge in the pantry. Hapeman then ran around the house and fired a shot through the window of the pantry, which struck and instantly killed Mrs. Cobb. The murderer then fled to Carbondale, but was shortly after arrested and lodged in jail at Wilkesbarre. He has always been considered a bad man, and all fear he may receive speedy and just punishment for his infamous deed.

THE Richmond *Enquirer*, under the heading of "No Soap Boiler Journal," says that the Metropolitan Iron Works of that city have just introduced to the public a new steam water vacuum gauge combined. It is so arranged that when the water in the boiler evaporates to within one inch of the top flue the fact is marked by a hand on a register plate, and an alarm whistle sounds. Again, when the steam runs up to its prescribed limit it is also noted on the same gauge, and an alarm whistle sounds. This new arrangement, therefore, gives these safeguards in operating steam boilers: First, it marks the state of the water in the boiler; second, it has the usual advantage of the safety-valve; third, it has a register independent of the ordinary safety-valve, which sounds an alarm whistle when the steam attains its prescribed limit; fourth, the state of the water in the boiler can be ascertained by the ordinary water-cocks; and fifth, the same result can be ascertained by an independent process, which, when the water is approaching the fire limit, sounds an alarm whistle. By this new invention, even should the old style safety-valves and water-cocks get out of order, there are other checks acting independent of them, thus rendering boiler explosions almost an impossibility.

THE influx of money into Germany, which has been occasioned by the success of the French war, has produced its legitimate results in awakening a spirit of reckless speculation, which appears to have taken possession of all classes. The necessaries of life have advanced 22 or 30 per cent. in price, and real estate has been more than 100 per cent. in certain speculative sections. Stock companies of all kinds are being organized with great rapidity. Among other indications of this spirit it may be mentioned that even that conservative institution, the Bank of Berlin, has established special branches with £2,000,000 capital at Shanghai and Yokohama, and taken a new Chinese railway under its protecting ægis. Mr. Emil Russell, the city of Toronto, is the head of the concern. German financiers may well ask themselves whither they are tending; and it does not appear altogether improbable that the hardest-headed of Prussian money work quite as much harm as good to the conquerors.

REFEREING to the new Boston journalistic enterprise, the daily *Globe*, the New York *Sun* cites it as "curious", that although there are a number of journals of considerable pretensions published at the Hub, "the effort to establish a first rate paper there has never been successful;" a fact which it attributes partially to the extraordinary intelligence of the people, who, it says, "are so exceedingly well informed on all subjects that they do not stand in any need of newspapers." This is a new and somewhat original view of the subject of the circulation of newspapers. Are we really to infer that the enormous circulation upon which our luminous New York contemporary boasts itself, is chiefly due to the ignorance of the community, and that in proportion as they become enlightened and intelligent they have no further use for it?

H. Y. B.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EBENSBURG, PA., March 11, 1872.

The Republican County Committee met here to-day and elected J. Alexander Moore, of Ebensburg, representative delegate, and Alexander Kennedy, of Johnstown, Senatorial delegate, instructed to vote for Hon. D. J. Morrell for Governor. C. T. ROBERTS.

The Williamsport *Standard* is of opinion that the nomination of J. Lawrence Getz as the Democratic candidate for Governor is scarcely practicable. It suggests, however, that he would be a first-rate candidate for Auditor General.

The Republican Senatorial conferees of Lycoming, Columbia, Sullivan and Montoor counties met in Williamsport on Friday, and chose H. C. McCormick, Esq., as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

The Columbia county Republican Convention passed a resolution disapproving of the action of the State Central Committee in taking from the Congressional Districts the right to appoint their own electors, and vesting it in the State Convention.

The Democratic Central Committee of Fayette county met last week and appointed conferees to meet those from Greene county, to adjust questions relating to the Senatorial district. A resolution was adopted declaring that they were unanimous in the opinion that the "so-called policy of *passivism*, recently broached in certain quarters, is synonymous with premature death, and that other kindred offering of political quackery, which proposes to transfer the support of the Democracy to some disaffected Radical for the next Presidency, is a deliberate attempt to dishonor the proud history of the Democratic party." The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to do their "level best" to secure a solid delegation to the national convention for Colonel Thomas A. Scott for President, and to support General George W. Cass for Governor.

The Republican Senatorial conferees from the fifth district, composed of Delaware, Chester and Montgomery counties, met in Philadelphia at 12 o'clock M. on Friday, and proceeded to ballot for a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Henry S. Evans, of Chester. Chester county presented the name of William M. Waddell, Esq., Delaware that of Col. Samuel B. Thomas, and Montgomery that of Daniel H. Mulvaney, Esq. The conferees were in session up to two o'clock Saturday morning, balloting without result. A telegram from Philadelphia, however, brings the intelligence that Mr. Waddell, of Chester, was nominated on Saturday, but gives no particulars. The special election takes place on Friday next, and will be held under the old apportionment, as the late Senator Evans was elected under it in 1870. Hereafter Montgomery will constitute a distinct district, and Delaware and Chester a district. It has been intimated that in the event of Mr. Waddell's nomination, Mr. Mulvaney may be called upon by the people of Montgomery county, without distinction of party, to become an independent Republican candidate. The district voted as follows for Auditor General last fall:

	Republicans.	Democrats.
Chester	4,353	
Delaware	3,737	
Montgomery	6,581	7,315
	17,506	13,498

Republican majority... 4,008

The Republicans of Northampton county have elected delegates to the State Convention, instructed for General Hartranft for Governor and Hon. Henry Green, of Northampton, for Supreme Judge.

The Republican representative conferees of Lycoming, Clinton and Sullivan counties have selected Col. L. H. Huling, of Lycoming, and E. T. Swayne, of Clinton, as delegates to the State Convention. The delegates were not instructed, but it is understood that for Judge of the Supreme Court Hon. Henry W. Williams, Hon. W. H. Armstrong, and Mr. Swayne will go for Judge Williams. The Senatorial conferees of the district held a meeting in Williamsport yesterday.

The Republicans of Chester county have nominated the Hon. William B. Waddell for the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Evans. Mr. Waddell is an able and accomplished gentleman. He represented the county for several years in the House of Representatives with great credit. Major D. A. Mulvaney, by the same convention, nominated as the Senatorial delegate, and A. D. Harlan and G. M. Rupert as the Representative deleg

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

A LARGE AUDIENCE should welcome the distinguished speakers who are to treat of the important question of protection to our home industries, at City Hall to-night. Aside from the distinction which some of these gentlemen have won in other fields of action, and which of itself should be sufficient to call out our Irish fellow-citizens in mass, the vast importance of the subject to be discussed should crowd the Hall to its utmost capacity. Workingmen, particularly, of whatever nationality, have a vital interest in the matter, and it is to be trusted they may be out in full force on the occasion.

THAT "ferocious protectionist," the New York *Tribune*, prints another letter from Mr. Swasey, now, the alleged salaried agent of the Free Trade League, concerning the condition of Missouri politics, and in indication of the respectability and importance of the "Liberal" movement recently organized in that State. There is nothing in the letter itself which calls for special comment, but the fact that an alleged subsidized agent of British manufacturers should be found hobnobbing in a friendly journalistic manner with so vigilant and inflexible a protectionist as the *Tribune*, is among the most curious developments of the age—not that the *Tribune* loves protection less, but hates somebody or something more.

THAT must have been a curious and suggestive spectacle in the Senate the other day—Senator TRUMBULL defending the Civil Service Reform, and advocating the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to enable the President to carry out his purposes, while Senator MORTON assailed the Reform, and declared there was nothing wrong in the present system of making recommendations to office. We by no means indorse Senator TRUMBULL in all that he has said and done of late, but we should be very glad if some "organ" or other would enlighten us as to which of these two Senators is in this matter the "Administration" or "Grant organ," and why Morton isn't drummed out of the party for placing himself squarely in antagonism with the Executive on this important question?

THE House of Representatives does better than the Senate. Although unanimous consent was not at once obtained, the majority did not hesitate to order a committee to investigate the Secretary Robeson's management of the Navy Department. Mr. BLAIR, the mover, is one of the strong men of the House, and though his Republicanism, like his character, has ever been of the truest stamp, it now stands in danger of being assailed. It certainly would have been on the spot had CONKLING been a member of that body. The charges against the Secretary are serious and Mr. BLAIR is convinced that an investigation is called for. We say the House and not the Senate is in the habit of doing in such matters, because it ordered the investigation without debate, and made no attempt to pack a committee that it might not be done in earnest. The best remains to be said: the Secretary says he courts investigation and defies his accusers. Herein he is conspicuous.

"The canvass in New Hampshire has been very active, though on the Republican side the efforts have been greater than on the Democratic. So far as there is a square one, the Republicans bearing the banner of Grant, while the Democrats stand by their old doctrines without having incorporated into their platform any remarkable novelties.

"In the present election the chances of the Republicans are better than they were last year, and it is possible that they may be able to elect their Governor; but there are four parties and four candidates now in the field; and if the Republicans should be beaten even then last year it would not be surprising. In fact neither party is very confident."

So wrote the editor of the New York *Sun* on the day of the New Hampshire election, which gave the Republicans the victory. Now we would like to know what interpretation he puts upon the result. Has not "the banner of GRANT" been followed to a man by the Republicans? Was it not as reasonable to expect to profit then as now by Democratic defection and the "anti-Grant" efforts, hopes and wishes, of which so much is heard, as indulge similar expectations concerning the Presidential contest? If Gen. GRANT is weak and his administration unpopular with the people, why was there not some evidence of it manifested in New Hampshire?

WE have more than once referred to the extensive and valuable Island trade of the various groups of the Pacific Ocean which awaited the United States, if proper energy and efforts were put forth to secure it. Such a trade has already sprung up between our Pacific ports and one of these groups—the Society Islands—which even now has attained considerable importance, and in course of time bids fair to become much more valuable. A San Francisco paper states that the value of the merchandise entered at that port from Tahiti during the last six months of last year was nearly a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the exports to the same point being of about equal value. The cotton brought from Tahiti is said to be of a very superior quality. England thoroughly understands the prospective commercial value of these various Pacific groups, and is straining every nerve to obtain control of their commerce. In the net for obtaining these islands will team with industrial populations, and that nation which has now the foresight to reach out its hand and gather up the slight threads of trade which hang loosely about them, will ultimately find rich account in having done so.

No prominent men in France just now are the objects of more harsh criticism than the Orleans Princes. The elevation of Prince de Joinville and Duc d'Aumale to their rank in the navy and the army respectively is denounced as a manifest violation of right and justice. One of them became an admiral and the other a general "by favor of the paternal royalty," it is alleged, and with the disappearance of the King, who conferred the favors, their official rank also vanished. If their forfeited positions have been rightfully restored, for the same reason their right to the throne should be recognized. To restore them was equivalent to the erasure of the February revolution from the history of France, and an act which implied contempt for the national will. This greater indignation is excited in many by the resolution of the Committee which recommends the re-urn of the Orleans property. By the decree of 1852 it was incorporated with the possessions of the nation, a decree as valid and binding as any other decree passed after the revolution. Then, at a time when France is staggering under its enormous burden of debt, exhausted by the foreign invasion almost fainting under its efforts to escape from the perils by which it is beset, for men who pretend to be deliverers of their country to ask for the gift of a hundred millions seems rather inconsistent. Indeed, many say "it is the climax of impudent rapacity." While this claim makes the Princes odious, their conduct as members of the Assembly makes them ridiculous. The chief reason assigned by them for violating their word in taking seats in the Assembly was the necessity of representing their constituents. The electors of Oise and of La Manche had chosen them their deputies, and it was absurd and revolting to suppose that through any trifling scruples they might leave those respectable electors without deputies to speak and vote for them. This was the argument. And yet to avoid unpopularity, rather than compromise their royal aspirations, these conscientious representatives contrive always to be absent from the Assembly when any entangling question or any subject of national importance is under discussion.

AN Italian, who evidently writes from personal knowledge of his subject, has lately published an interesting account of the manner in which PIUS the Ninth is accustomed to spend his time. On days when visitors are not received, His Holiness talks about political affairs with Cardinal ANTONELLI and about church affairs with Cardinal PATRIZZI. It seems that the Pope is rather fond of giving audience, and enjoys the display of such occasions as well as the sight of the people who seek his presence. The ceremonial observed at these audiences is well known to be very imposing. After walking, properly attended, in the gardens for a couple of hours, the Pope reads those letters reserved for his inspection as being worthy of his personal attention. Many such letters are daily received from Kings, Queens and other distinguished persons. To communications from the rival Court in Rome, of which many come in, the Pope gives prompt attention, and often smiles at their contents. These are sometimes answered in his own hand in Latin or French. His written characters are small and distinct as those of a woman. This serious business having been dispatched, His Holiness hears the newspapers read, namely the *Roman Chronicle* and the satirical paper called the *Buffalo*, in which hits at the Italian Government or the City Council are much relished. Even caricatures are looked at and made the subjects of remarks which are certain to be repeated. When speaking of prominent Italian politicians the Pope freely indulges in irony, as when he refers to one of them as "that honest man MISSOFETTI." Of this class in general it appears that His Holiness holds pretty much the same opinion which MR. MARSH expressed in his unfortunate letter, and he reproaches them with having worried him in his old age. They ought, he thinks, to have spared his grey hairs and reserved their encroachments for his successor. In this the Infallible seems hardly reasonable, as events did not permit delay. It is surprising to learn that the Holy Father regards VICTOR EMMANUEL with real respect, and does not allow his attendants to speak evil of the King, "the only Italian who has a good heart—in his own despite," as he adds with a smile. The Italian whom we report, says that the Pope will not leave Rome. "I have only a few days to live. I have nothing to reproach myself with, and hope that my successor will restore peace to the Church, since the Church must triumph." This is his language. Of deep religious convictions, and yet of a soft and yielding disposition, he is afraid of sinning by the recognition of accomplished facts, as he has sworn to maintain the Church in its possessions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Whilst we prefer to await the complete returns of the New Hampshire election before indulging too freely in speculations concerning its full import, sufficient is already known of the result to place it beyond doubt that the Republicans have achieved a substantial and decided victory, which cannot fail materially to strengthen the prospects of the Republican party throughout the country. The first election of the Presidential year is always looked forward to with peculiar interest, and every State in the Union has watched the progress of the New Hampshire contest with unusual anxiety and absorption. Whatever may be said to the contrary the struggle possessed a national significance, in that it was the preliminary skirmish of the great battle to be fought in November—a reconnoisance in force from both camps preparatory to the grand campaign. Had the opposition carried the day, every Democratic organ and orator in the country would have considered it an auspicious omen, and hastened to proclaim it as the prelude to a series of victories which should sweep the administration from power.

Notwithstanding the statements put forth in some quarters that the Democracy did not propose to make any unusual exertions to carry the State, on the ground that a pronounced success might betray them into injudicious action with reference to national issues—there is no doubt that the strength of the party was tested to its utmost capacity, and that not a single vote was permitted to be lost. Hungry men are not apt to voluntarily forego a tempting meal because it may haply damage their chances of invitation to a better feast. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, as well in politics as in other matters, and nothing can be more unlikely than that a single element which promised to conduce to success was left unemployed by the Democracy.

The very history and circumstances of the canvass, indeed, prove this. If ever there was a time when the hold of the Republican policy upon the people was subjected to a severe strain, it was during the campaign just closed. It may safely be said that the Democratic party never went into a similar contest under auspices of so favorable a character, nor with such reasonable expectations of triumph. Not only had the Republicans to fight the Democracy proper, but also the other labor reformers, the temperance party, and the anti-administration influence from without, to all of which the former furnished the motive power, and of whose labors it expected to appropriate the results. That, in the face of this combination, the party would actually be larger than they were last year, when these taxes and duties were collected; and further demonstrated, after a critical survey of the whole question, that we might, by avoiding injudicious and excessive appropriations, effect yet another reduction to the amount of least seventy millions of dollars, without the slightest impairment of the efficiency of the Treasury to borrow a single penny from the balance which he keeps on hand. Taking into account the steadily increasing expansion of our resources and industries—and it is the only way of arriving at anything like accurate conclusions concerning the matter—together with our increasing ability to consume dutiable goods, Mr. KELLEY computes that the income of the Government for the present year will fall but little, if any short of four hundred millions of dollars—a sum from seventy to ninety millions in excess of the estimates and of probable expenditures, including the required payment on account of the funded debt. As we have said, Mr. KELLEY is entitled to speak with authority concerning all these matters; but even he should bear in mind that, wonderful as is the vitality and elasticity of the country, it is not to be supposed that the tariff tinkers, should they succeed in their design of throwing the bulk of the contemplated reduction on the products of our home industries, may prove his hopeful prophecy untrue. In the struggle which is presently to come over the bill to be reported from the Ways and Means Committee, there will be need of all his knowledge, ability and earnestness, if these varied industries, and the bountiful prosperities which continually blossom out of them, are to be preserved intact.

PERHAPS the toughest joke which Judge Davis, the millionaire nominee of the impecunious Labor Reformers, has as yet been called upon to digest is the declaration of Henry Clay Dean, the hero of the single nether garment, that he is "very much pleased with both the platform and the nomination of the National Labor Reform Convention," and that "various meetings ought to be called everywhere to endorse this movement." He calls it "the best movement in the last ten years." It is possible that the unsavory old copperhead has at last some glimmering conception of his condition and needs, and fancies that the "movement" in question may bring him in a supply of Schurz.

THE editors of the various journals in the city of Mexico recently formed themselves into a society, one portion of whose constitution binds them to abstain from mutual personal attacks in future, when discussing politics or any other matters. There are some editors in this country whose conception of the courtesies of journalism is such that it would probably be vastly improved by a visit to Mexico and membership in the society aforesaid.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A report is going the rounds of the press of an Iowa youth who was recently killed by drinking concentrated lye. This perhaps accounts for the strong reluctance which certain of our contemporaries not a thousand miles away manifest to swallowing their own words when caught in flagrant misstatements.

The dimensions of the Grand Jubilee Coliseum in Boston have been definitely fixed upon. It is to be 550 feet in length by 350 feet in width. The height in the clear between the parquet and the center of the roof will be 140 feet. The roof will be supported by 22 arches of 400 feet span, resting upon piles, from which will arise the exterior walls of the structure. The galleries will be 75 feet wide on the two sides and end fronting the orchestra. The building will stand only for one year, and will be built more for utility than beauty.

It is not generally known that oysters and clams can see. It is, however, the fact. They have not regularly constructed eyes which give distinct impressions of objects on a retina, but they have floating nerve filaments ranged among the gill fringers, that give them a sense of light. They are rudimental optics, but sufficient for all the purposes of these very humble animal forms.

England evidently does not intend that any other Alabama claims shall ever be saddled upon her, if watchfulness over suspected vessels can prevent it. It appears that in the beginning of last year two steamers which were about to clear from Liverpool for New York and Havana were seized by order of the British Government, on the suspicion, it is said, that they were intended to be used as war vessels in the interest of the Cuban insurgents. The owner of the vessels satisfied the government that the suspicion was unfounded, and he now seeks to recover about $80,000 for the losses which he sustained by the detention of the vessels.

A geologist who has been studying the rock sculptures found in different parts of Ohio, thinks them indicative of something higher than the present symbolical or picture writing of the Indians. He finds that they have many characters in common with the Oriental sign-writing or hieroglyphic alphabets, and specially notes the resemblance to a bird-track character which was used by the Chinese in their syllable alphabet some eight centuries before Christ.

Since the acquisition of Alaska the San Francisco fur trade has assumed large proportions, and it is growing larger every year. Last year the importation of raw furs into that city was valued at $2,000,000. The most of these were soon after their arrival exported.

Business in brains is brisk. Since January 1, 1871, the whole number of copyrights issued up to the end of February amounts to over 13,000. This includes copyrights for books, periodicals, newspapers, music, works of art and various other subjects. November and December are the heaviest months of the publishing business.

The Department of the Interior has issued a map of the proposed Yellowstone National Park, from surveys made last year under direction of F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist. It contains no less than 3,300 square miles, and 600 distinct hot springs, or clusters of springs. The wonders of that most remarkable country have already been described in the columns of the COMMERCIAL.

The cooperative novel, "Six of One and Half a Dozen of the Other," which has been running as a serial in *Old and New*, is the joint work of Rev. E. E. Hale, Mrs. Stowe, Miss Lucretia P. Hale, Mrs. Whitney, F. B. Perkins, and the late F. W. Loring.

Experiments have lately been tried at crossing the buffaloes with domestic cattle, and the result is pronounced highly satisfactory; a breed of animals being produced which retains many of the valuable properties of both breeds. The animals are large and strong; the chief objection to them being that no ordinary fence stops them for a moment, and that they love the water so much that they will swim and sport in it even when it is full of floating ice.

The first detachment of Catholic missionaries who are to be sent by Archbishop Manning to work among the negroes of the South, has arrived and established itself in Louisiana. About 2,500 priests are to be sent to this country for that purpose, and when it is considered how successful the Catholic missions always are, and how peculiarly fitted that religion is to attract the attention and engage the minds of the blacks, it will be seen that the Protestants have need to pay more attention to this field.

Chicago is to have an addition to her industrial pursuits in the shape of a cotton manufactory—the first in the State of Illinois.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon has gained a very pretty sum in real estate speculation in New York. A few years ago he purchased, through Dr. Evans, the court dentist, the property on the corner of Broadway and Dey streets for $480,000, and he has just sold it to the Western Union Telegraph Company for $800,000, thus pocketing $320,000.

The last sensation in reference to the Boston musical jubilee is the report that several prominent electricians have applied for the opportunity to fire the guns as an accompaniment to the performance. They say that it is proposed to ask the use of the cable for a very short period to fire the guns in London during the performance of "God save the Queen."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* maintains that the proprietors of Mozart Hall, where Wachtel laid the first foundation of the severe cold which subsequently disabled him, should be held responsible for the pecuniary loss resulting therefrom, inasmuch as it was owing to flaws of construction and management of the hall that the disastrous hoarseness was incurred.

The travel to Niagara Falls during the past winter is said to have been unprecedently large. Those who have never seen the falls in the winter can but little imagine the grandeur and brilliancy of the spectacle presented by the reflection of the sunlight from a million icy pendants, lining all the dangerous cliffs and crags as well as the falls themselves, of burnished gold; or the calm, indescribable beauty of the same scene when bathed in the soft glow of a midwinter's moon.

The British *Medical and Surgical Reporter* notes the introduction into Guy's Hospital, London, of the clay dressing for burns, which was first applied by Dr. Hewson, in the Pennsylvania hospital. A boy burned, eight months previously, in both arms, had the application first made to the most painful sore. It gave such relief that he begged to have the other arm dressed in the same way, which was done with wonderful success.

There is a calculating and transcribing machine now in use in the census office in the compilation of statistics of age and sex, which works almost as well as the best clerks and a good deal better than the poor ones. Secretary Delano urges Congress to buy it, and as the cost of a day's clerical labor is $3 75, while the machine only calls for first cost and is available for any future census, the money consideration is dwelt upon as one of weight, the probable saving being reported as from $40,000 to $45,000.

Cablegram, calogram, kalogram, haligram, thalasogram and onogram are names suggested for messages received by the cable. Lieogram might perhaps serve for occasional use.

An Iowa farmer determined to ascertain whether evaporation caused such a marked diminution upon his corn during the night, stuck pegs in the ends of a lot of ears the other night, and found them afterwards in the feed trough of another man's team. He acknowledged the corn and the constable afterwards took him down a peg or two.

Professor Agassiz answers the objections of "practical" men to investigations in natural history by a reference to the well-known apprehensions of the Hollanders when they found their embankments were riddled by the tereds. A distinguished naturalist found that a weak solution of mercury, thrown into the water, destroyed the milt and so prevented fecundation, and thus, in a few seasons, the pest was removed.

Some interesting particulars about insurance in Chicago are related by the *Tribune*. Estimating the total loss by the fire at $190,000,000 it places the proportion falling upon insurance companies at $80,000,000. Of this amount the solvent companies have thus far paid somewhat over $40,000,000, a single agency having settled losses aggregating fully $6,000,000. The companies now in liquidation may be good for $10,000,000 more. All this without a single lawsuit.

The officers of the district government at Washington are becoming disgusted with the attempts made in Congress to revise their acts and the threats to abolish the new government. They say that Congress is not willing itself to improve Washton or to allow the people to do it. There is, however, no danger that Congress will abolish the new government, but will insist that the people's money shall be wisely and honestly expended.

OF ALL the barefaced attempts to impose upon a confiding public in the way of statuary for the "ornament of the public buildings at Washington," this last, which is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Hamlin, is a little the most aggravated and aggravating. The idea of voting Clark Mills $100,000 to carry out his conceptions of the proper way of commemorating in statuary "a late epoch of American history," is a little too much to be contemplated with any degree of composure, and we trust the assurance that the bill stands no chance of passing will be verified by the fact.

PERSONAL.

The death is announced of a niece of Queen Victoria of England—the Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, youngest daughter of the Queen's half sister, the Princess of Hohenlohe, of scarlet fever, at Meiningen.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have completed their tour of Europe, and arrived in Lisbon, from which port they sail for Rio Janeiro to-day, the 13th instant.

Bayard Taylor is supposed to be the author of "The Diversions of the Echo Club," which are running in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Sir William Jenner, the British court physician, has been invested by Queen Victoria with the insignia of the order of Knight Commander of the Bath, in recognition of the value of his services during the recent illness of the Prince of Wales.

In about two months from this time we may expect a visit to this country from Mme. Lucca, the Berlin cantatrice. We shall be lucky to get her, for she is said to be as charming a woman as she is incomparable an artiste.

The great Italian tragedian, Salvini, is at present, or was lately, playing an engagement in Rome. A correspondent thus writes of his Othello:

"That was a horrible treat. Salvini plays it as I never saw it played. He gives an entirely new interpretation. I was bewildered, and felt I had never before seen Shakspeare's 'Othello' represented. It is no stately, dignified, half Spaniard and half Moor, but a 'thick-lipped' half Moor and half African, with fiery passions which, when roused, dethrone reason and Othello is completely a madman, so he is. Salvini's by-play is everything. I never saw a character so intelligently conceived—nay, created—so thoroughly completed and filled up.

"The night he played Othello it was Salvini's benefit night—and such a house! so brilliant and crowded. We were all upset with numberless new conceptions of the great actor. But we were startled, indeed, when in the close Salvini deliberately cuts his throat before the audience to say—

'I took by the throat the circumcised dog And smote him thus'—

instead of stabbing himself, as the play direction says, and as every actor I have ever seen does it.

'But,' says Story, the American sculptor, who heard a lady condemning the manner, 'Salvini is right. Think a moment: the weapons of the Moors were curved ones—how could he stab himself?'"

Mrs. Lincoln's faculties are said to be rapidly failing. She has become a convert to the "spiritualistic" theory, and has a passion for traveling about *incog*. Recently she registered herself at an Auburn, N. Y., hotel as Mrs. Linder. Here she met a distinguished clairvoyant physician with whom she was so well pleased that she intends in a few weeks to put herself under his charge, as she is in very poor health.

John Bright's ideas are sound and vigorous enough, even if his health is a good deal impaired. In a recent letter to a friend, the great English Commoner says: "I think the great revolution of opinion on many questions which is now being witnessed in this country (England) is owing mainly to the freedom of the newspaper press," which is unquestionably the correct view of the matter.

The last surviving son of the great Scottish poet, Robert Burns, died recently in his eighty-second year. Burns had six children, of whom three sons survived infancy. The second of these—William Nicol Burns—outlived both his brothers by a number of years. He was an officer in the service of the East India Company, from which he retired on half pay some thirty years ago. Col. Burns's recollections of his father were not many nor very minute, but they will be read carefully by all the poet died. He was named after his father's friend William Nicol, a master in the Edinburgh High School, and one of the celebrities named in Scott's "Heart of Mid-Lothian." Col. Burns has been buried in the Burns mausoleum, at Dumfries, where his father, his brothers, and his world-widely celebrated mother, Jennie Armour, rest.

Louis Boehmes, a well-known agriculturist of Rochester, N. Y., has been engaged by the Japanese Government to take charge of the pratical details of a Bureau of Agriculture at Yeddo. The same government has secured H. M. Miller, United States Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, and Matthew Scott, Customs Examiner at that port, to assist in organizing a Customs service for Japan. These three gentlemen sailed for Yokohama on the first of the present month.

Senator Garrett Davis is at his home in Kentucky, considerably improved in health and strength. It is doubtful, however, whether he will venture to return to Washington this season.

Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, of New York, who is traveling in Europe for the benefit of his health, has been invited to Berlin, to deliver a course of lectures in the hall of the University, upon the "Constitutional History and Civil Policy of the United States."

Prince Henry, son of the Crown Prince of the German Empire, has been apprenticed to a book binder in Berlin. The Leipsic *Tageblatt* states that the Crown Prince is a compositor, and gives a song which was sung by the compositors of the Hofdruckerei when, on the occasion of his marriage to the Princess Victoria of England. His father, the present Emperor, was a glazier.

It is said that Miss Emma Abbott, of the young Toledo lady whom Clara Louise Kellogg is educating for the lyric stage, has made a hit with a handsome young man, and is about to be married. Of course this will impair her usefulness as a *prima donna*.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne, the son of the novelist, has tried literature for a year, and likes it so much that he has abandoned the profession of civil engineer and will devote himself to it for the present to writing and publishing. He will soon return to Germany, where he studied for a year or two, and will reside with his family in Dresden, while fulfilling his literary engagements. With fine intellectual endowments and a fair share of culture and experience for one so young, Mr. Hawthorne has the promise of a brilliant future before him. He has access to several magazines in this country and perhaps in England, where they are glad to get good American writers.

Dr. Loring, in his speech at Pawtucket on the church and society, said: "I have seen many a man who was proud of the fact that his grandfather walked from Cape Cod to Boston to enter upon a career of honor and usefulness; and I think the same pride will be still more nobly displayed when men, driven by invincible necessity, return reverentially to the homes of their ancestors, and to the honest industry which awaits them there.

STATE POLITICS.

By Associated Press.

LANCASTER, PA., March 12.—The district delegates chosen here to-day to the National Republican Convention were instructed to vote for Grant and Colfax.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Perry county are instructed for General George W. Cass for Governor and Hon. James H. Graham for Supreme Judge.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Monday says: "A distinguished gentleman declares, in this morning's *Press*, in favor of Professor Wickersham, Superintendent of our Common School System, as his choice for the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. We add freely that the Professor would fill the place honestly and ably. We cannot enter the Great Campaign With any better representative than one who is not fully equipped to champion his party on the stump. We want bold words spoken by a gifted man. We demand a canvass like that of Curtin in 1863, who by his electric eloquence vitalized and gave victory to the Republican organization. The Republican candidate for Governor, above all others, should be one fit to stand in the shoes of Simon Snyder and George Wolf."

The primary election in Lancaster county on Saturday, resulted in the election of Messrs. Henderson and Strohm as delegates to the National Republican Convention, instructed for Grant, and Messrs. Franklin, Diffenderfer, McGowen, Muhlenburg and Strine delegates to the State Convention, instructed to support Col. Frank Jordan for Governor. The *Express* says the new primary election law worked well, and that this was the most fairly conducted election ever held in the county.

The Scranton *Democrat* is opposed to passivism, and calls for a pure, unadulterated Democratic National Convention, to nominate a simon-pure, original Jacob ticket. "The masses of the Democratic party," it says, "will not be governed by deserters from the enemy's camp."

CONSIDERABLE excitement exists in the Western States (and it is said to be spreading to the East) concerning the alleged gold discoveries among the Black Hills of Dakota. An expedition under the auspices of the Yankton Association has already been organized at Sioux City, and large parties are reported to be getting ready to start for the scene of the alleged discovery as soon as the Spring opens. It is stated by some that the reports, highly colored as they are, are far below the real facts of the case; while others, who claim to be equally well informed, deny the existence of gold in paying quantities, and assert that the localities of the alleged deposits are within the limits of Indian reservations, and cannot legally be touched. It is to be hoped that great caution may be exercised by persons inclined to put faith in the reports; and this would seem to be all the more necessary for the reason that the agent of the Associated Press at Sioux City, who is also the telegraph operator at that point, holds the position of Treasurer and Secretary of the exploring company referred to, which is probly more of a speculative than a practical character.

AT SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Captain Elisha Freeman was granted a divorce from Charlotte Freeman, on the ground of fraud in procuring the marriage. Freeman alleged that previous to the marriage he was engaged in spiritualism, and believed that he navigated his ship under the direction of the spirit of an old Spanish pirate. Visiting the defendant, who claimed to be a clairvoyant and medium, to consult as to whether the spirits were genuine or not, he was assured they were, and that in two days he would see at the foot of his bed the woman he must marry. He saw at the time and place predicted the medium herself, and under the direction of spirits, interpreted through her, married her, though much against his will and judgment. On this showing the divorce was granted. Freeman is wealthy.

A Suggestion for the Members of the Legislature from Allegheny County.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As the writer of this article has found occasion to refer in an incidental way to the State tax so unjustly levied upon an arbitrary assessment on personal property in this county, by the Revenue Board at Harrisburg, without any public effort, so far as he knows, to get rid of the exaction, it has occurred to him that he might be doing a good service to the tax-payers, by calling the attention of our Representatives to the special facts of the case, so far as he understands them, in the hope that some of them may be stimulated to the experiment at least of an appeal to the Legislature for relief.

The grievance referred to is in the assessment by the present Revenue Board, consisting of three of the executive officers at Harrisburg, of the annual sum of $47,000 and upwards of of State tax on *personal* property, on a return by the proper assessors of only about $7,000, so as to compel the authorities here to assess, under the disguise of a *county* tax, an additional *mill* on the county duplicate, made up, as it is, almost exclusively of the freehold of the citizens, to meet this demand of the State, in the face of the act of 1866, which expressly exempts all *real estate* from taxation for State purposes.

The ground on which this imposition rests is, that under the power of revision and equalization, which passed to this tribunal from the old Board of Revenue Commissioners, they have the right to enlarge the assessment upon satisfactory evidence that the valuations are insufficient, and that the assessors have failed to *make returns* to the amount of about *five-sixths* of the personal property in this county still liable to taxation for State purposes.

It is claimed by the Board, as I understand, in excuse for this action, that the returns made by the assessors under the revenue laws of the *United States* show the existence of personal property sufficient to produce the whole amount of tax which they insist on thus imposing on us.

Whether they have a right to deal with anything more than the mere question of *valuation*, and to *estimate* for property *not returned at all*, is more than doubtful, the law requiring them to act upon the *sworn statement* of the Commissioners of *the returns made by the Assessors*, of the aggregate value of the property liable to State Tax, and making it the duty of the County Commissioners, and other city, county or township officers to make answer under oath to such questions as may be addressed to them by the Board. It is clear, however, that the same law provides distinctly, that "whenever the said Revenue Commissioners shall find it necessary to *increase* the aggregate value of the assessable property in any county, in order to equalize taxation," "the said Commissioners shall be confined *exclusively* to the evidence which they may receive from *officers, offices and records of the respective counties*," while the admitted resort here is to the records of the general government alone.

The answer of the Assessor, as I am told, to the County Commissioners, and would be to the Revenue Board itself, if called to testify before them, is that they know of no other personal property except what they have returned, and if there is anything omitted which is to be found in the returns of the United States officers, they have no means of knowing it, because they are not armed by law, like them, with the necessary power to compel a disclosure. And this answer, certainly, must be conclusive upon the Board, unless they can themselves put down the omitted items to the charge of the individual tax-payers who have thus been enabled to escape. It is absurd and unreasonable to suppose that it was ever intended that the Board should *imagine* the existence of personal property which the owners *do not show*, and that, too, upon the mere returns of officials who are entirely unknown to the State laws, and then compel the tax-payer who is not the delinquent, to answer for it.

The Assessor is, however, *pro hac vice*, the only officer of the State, as well as of the county and so long as it is competent to the Legislature to bestow on him the necessary powers for this purpose, it is not to be tolerated that his discretion, or rather his caprice, should be visited upon the innocent freeholders whom the law has expressly exempted. Nor is it at all probable that the Legislature would be guilty of the injustice of refusing to clothe the Assessor himself with all the powers that might be required.

It deserves to be noticed, moreover, that while the entire produce of this tax throughout the State is only about $400,000, our own share of it under this mode of assessment amounts to $47,000, while that of Philadelphia, with at least *twenty* times the amount of taxable property of the same sort, is only $80,000, from which it is clear that the Board of Equalization has not been applied to that city as to ourselves.

If the case is correctly stated, as the writer puts it, after having talked with our late intelligent Controller on the subject, it is one of monstrous injustice, in the rectification of which not a day ought to be lost by our members, as we have been suffering under this heartless and illegal exaction, while most of our people are already taxed in other directions as much as they can conveniently bear. The fact, moreover, that it falls exclusively upon the larger counties, whose vote in both houses is a controlling one, would seem to indicate that no reasonable measure of relief could fail to be had in the county.

The obvious remedy would be to provide, that when they undertake to make an additional valuation they shall add the amount of *returned at all*, and which they must claim of course to have discovered themselves, they should furnish the items along with the names of the delinquents to whom they belong, and the county may have its remedy as against *them*, instead of calling on the freeholder to make it good. Such a thing as assessing a tax on property not returned, which is an anomaly which has no precedent in Pennsylvania, and ought to be put down at once.

True to this policy, Mr. Lanoix has recommended the repeal of all the State taxes now assessed on such articles as horses, carriages, furniture, watches, plate, trades and occupations—where the large class of manufactures already pay—money at interest, &c., which pay substantially nothing into the treasury, and cannot be reached by any mode of assessment that has ever yet been devised. The State can afford to dispense with these trifles, which are only a subject of annoyance to the tax-payer, and which no sound policy can maintain when they have ceased to yield anything worth speaking of, and are collected only from the very few conscientious people who feel themselves obliged to make the return.

MADISON.

Obituary.

HON. JOHN GRAYSON.

The Hon. John Grayson died at his residence in Washington, Pennsylvania, yesterday, at the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. Grayson was a distinguished soldier of the war of 1812. In 1817 he established the Washington *Examiner*, and was its editor and proprietor for about forty years. He was subsequently appointed Associate Judge of the courts of Washington county, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity. He also filled for several years the office of Pension Agent in this city. Mr. Grayson was widely known and esteemed as an honest and upright man, and his death, although anticipated by his numerous friends, will be sincerely lamented by all who knew him.

The oldest manufacturer of cotton goods in the United States, Mr. Moran, father of the Philadelphia publisher of that name and of the Secretary of the American Legation at London, died at his residence at Norristown, in this State, last Saturday evening, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Moran, in addition to his creditable connection with the cotton manufacturing industries of the country, was also for many years Superintendent of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where he was greatly esteemed by all who came in contact with him. While occupying that position he attracted the notice and acquired the friendship of President Lincoln, who subsequently nominated him to an Assistant Commissionership, however, he declined. Mr. Moran was possessed of unusual energy and ability, and his loss will be felt by all who knew him.

Another respected citizen of the Quaker city has passed away in the person of Jacob S. Yost—died at his residence in Pottstown, on the 7th instant, at the age of seventy-one years. During many years of his life Mr. Yost was an active and prominent politician, and was at different times a member of the Legislature and of Congress, Collector of Tolls at Philadelphia, and Marshal for the Eastern District of the State. At the time of his death he was President of two important industrial corporations.

THE Bonapartist reaction in France is said to be becoming more pronounced and unmistakable every day. People are beginning to think seriously of what would probably happen in the event of the death of M. Thiers, now likely to occur at any moment, and it is reported there are very few who do not agree that the result would be the reappearance of the Empire or the Commune. Meanwhile, photographs of Napoleon III reading a book, with his head resting upon one hand, and with the red ribbon of a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur in his button-hole, are for sale in every shop, while pictures of the Empress and of the good-natured looking Prince have appeared by hundreds in the Paris stores. All of these had disappeared after the last reaction, and their reappearance indicates in a way a new change of public feeling.

A NEW YORK street car conductor, of many years' experience, who has been discharged for "knocking down," publishes an exposé of the grand stealing operations in vogue among the street car employees there. A conductor of a car receives two dollars a wages daily, and must divide every week about fifteen dollars between driver, starter and receiver, or else they conspire to throw him behind time and diminish his receipts below the minimum. To get a situation a conductor must pay from twenty to fifty dollars to the Superintendent. Drivers in turn are bled by the foremen of stables, who apportion the best horses to the most liberal, and honest conductors are hunted off the road in a very few days. But few are troubled in that way. On a holiday, when the cars are unusually jammed, a conductor steals from nine to fifteen dollars, but ordinarily from four to eight dollars. In spite of this leak, the main lines in New York pay enormous dividends, and no stock can be bought.

It is explained that the reason why Mr. Tweed was recently elected President of the Americus Club was that Americus Vespucci stole Christopher Columbus's title to the western continent, and forged his own name to it.

Cumulative Voting in Boroughs.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Hon. T. J. Bigham, in his recent lecture on Constitutional Reform, in referring to the question of cumulative voting, said:

"In 1871, in restoring Spring elections to the third Friday of March, it was provided that members of the borough council, six in number, shall be elected in the manner indicated, in the borough of Bloomsburgh; that is to say, each voter may vote for one man six times, or six men one each, as at present; or he may vote for two, three, four or five members; he may also vote in fractions of one-fourth, one-third or one-half, so in the aggregate not to exceed six votes."

I think that the lecturer has fallen into a serious error in illustrating the manner in which each elector can vote for the six members of Borough Council. As this is at present a matter of very considerable importance in this locality, from the fact that many boroughs will have to try this experiment at their annual elections next Friday, I propose to point out wherein I think the error is—and this not for the purpose of unkindly criticising the lecturer, but to aid our people in forming a correct judgment in regard to this question.

The act of June 2, 1871, provides "In elections for members of Town Councils each voter may at his option bestow his votes singly upon six candidates, or cumulate them upon any less number, *in the manner authorized by the fourth section of the act to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg*, approved March fourth one thousand eight hundred and seventy."

The Bloomsburg act very clearly defines the manner in which electors may bestow these votes. The fourth section provides "in any case where more persons than one are to be chosen in said town to the same office, for the same time or term of service, each voter duly qualified shall be entitled to as many votes as the number of persons to be so chosen, and may poll his votes as follows, to wit:

* * * * * * *

"Fourth. Where six persons are to be chosen he may give one vote to each of six candidates, one vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two or six votes to one."

* * * * * * *

"Whenever a voter shall intend to give more votes than one, or to give a fraction of a vote to any candidate, he shall express his intention distinctly and clearly upon the face of his ballot, otherwise but one vote shall be counted and allowed to such candidate."

I have omitted the provisions of the act applying to cases where two, three and four persons are to be chosen, because with us the act has no application except in the election of borough councilmen.

It is evident from a careful examination of the Bloomsburg act that less than a full vote cannot be counted for any candidate, because the manner of voting is in groups, that is to say one vote for each of six persons, one and a half for each four, two for each three, three for each of two or six for one. There is no fraction of a vote allowed by the act unless coupled with a whole vote. The latter part of the above quotation from the act provides for cases where a voter intends to give a fraction of a vote to a candidate, but it does not allow any fraction, or less than one whole vote to be given. The meaning of the word "fraction" is limited and defined by the preceding part of the act, as in the case of Councilmen, where a half vote may be given for each of four persons. If this be not the case it is without limit, and would give the right to divide a vote into the least comprehensible fractions—a result certainly not contemplated by the Legislature.

The votes can only be cumulated in the manner provided—that is, all the names on the ticket must receive an equal number of votes. The voter has not the right to cumulate as he thinks fit, but as the law prescribes. There can be but five combinations made out of the system—that is one ticket containing three names

Supplement to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH, 1872.

FISCAL AFFAIRS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1871.

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas:

Herewith I submit Annual Statement of the Fiscal Affairs of Allegheny County, as directed by Act of Assembly of May 1st, 1861. In accordance with the provisions of said Act, you will please designate two newspapers of the County in which this Statement shall be published.

HENRY LAMBERT,
Controller.

January 26, 1872, the within Report presented in open Court, and ordered to be filed.

By the Court,
JAMES P. STERRETT,
President Judge.

Filed in my office this 26th day of January, A. D. 1872.

JOSEPH ROSS,
Prothonotary.

REVENUE.

Interest Account.

Amount received from Central Bank on Treasurer's daily balances from Dec. 13th, 1870, to Dec. 13th, 1871		$6,182 77
Amount received from Commercial Banking Co., on Treasurer's daily balances from Dec. 13th, 1870, to Dec. 13th, 1871		1,077
		7,259 94
Western Pennsylvania Hospital.		
Amount received from Directors of the Poor, Allegheny City, for maintenance of patients, charged to and paid by County		39 80
Amount received from Directors of County Home for maintenance of patients, charged to and paid by the County to Dec. 31st, 1871		4,279 12
		4,318 92
County Gauger.		
Amount received from J. H. Nobbs		155 24
Interest and Expenses on R. R. Bonds.		
Amount received for spurious coupon redeemed		25 00
Amount received for cancelled interest		37 42
		62 42
Court of Quarter Sessions.		
Amount received from H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, for fines	$10,571 72	
Amount received from H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, for verdict fees	1,414 00	
Amount received from forfeited recognizances, per L. B. Duff, late District Attorney	110 00	
Amount received from Joseph Brown, Clerk of Courts, liquor license fees, 1870	161 00	
Amount received from Joseph Brown, Clerk of Courts, liquor license fees, 1871, net	1,230 00	
Amount received from fines for contempt: John Bradley, $20; R. Bell, A. Lowe, T. F. McIntyre, Jas. Miller, $40	60 00	
Amount received from sundry parties, costs refunded, viz.: W. Brown, $14.25; P. Gallaher, $65.90; F. Mullin, $15 35; Frank Williams, $18.50; J. M. Brush, $7.25; J. B. Flack, $1.67; Geo. Snyder, $14.25; J. A. Ludwick, $30.75; Decimus Lewis, $15.08; Wm. Lowrie, per A. M. Brown, County Solicitor, $147.05	330 05	
		13,876 77
Court of Common Pleas.		
Amount received from H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, for verdict fees	688 00	
Amount received from Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, for verdict fees	172 00	
		860 00
District Court.		
Amount received from H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, for verdict fees	392 00	
Amount received from Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, for verdict fees	96 00	
		488 00
Fines and Forfeitures.		
Amount received from E. G. Kreham, Justice of the Peace	55 00	
Amount received from R. C. Stevens, Justice of the Peace	2 50	
Amount received from L. B. Patterson, Justice of the Peace	7 56	
Amount received from Thos. Varner, Justice of the Peace, sale of estray	28 25	
		93 31
Gas Inspection.		
Amount received from Pittsburgh Gas Company, assessment 1871	2,429 14	
Amount received from Allegheny Gas Company, assessment 1871	1,088 93	
Amount received from South Side Gas Company, assessment 1871	381 93	
Prothonotary's Office.		
Amount received from Joseph Ross for costs from tax docket		$ 8 25
Court House.		
Amount received for old furniture per Commissioners Scott and McGee	7 00	
Amount received for old desk per J. G. McConnell	10 00	
		17 00
County Jail.		
Amount received for maintenance of prisoners from Commissioners of Armstrong County		1,042 00
Work-House and Insane Asylum.		
Amount appropriated for use of County Treasury from Liquor License Fund by Board of Inspectors of Allegheny County Prison, in lieu of one mill tax not levied		40,000 00
Salaries and Expenses of County Officers.		
Amount received from H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, transcripts of Fee account book for five months, July to December 1871	10,959 43	
Amount received from Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, transcripts of Fee account book for five months, including $1,283.15 State tax to be paid by County	8,068 51	
Amount received from T. H. Hunter, Recorder, transcripts of Fee account book for five months, including $2,563 State tax to be paid by the County	14,749 76	
Amount received from J. H. Gray, Register, transcripts of Fee account book for five months, including $122 State tax to be paid by County.	2,230 25	
Amount received from Joseph Brown, Clerk of Courts, transcripts of Fee account book for five months, July to December, 1871	1,967 55	
Amount received from Alexander Hilands, Clerk of Orphans' Court, transcripts of Fee account book for five months, July to December, 1871.	1,133 25	
Amount received from J. G. West, Coroner, transcripts of Fee account book for five months, July to December, 1871	848 55	
Amount received from A. L. Pearson, District Attorney, transcripts of Fee account book for month of July, 1871	635 78	
Amount received from H. S. Fleming, collected for advertising Sheriff's sales	365 30	
		40,958 38

EXPENDITURES.

Appropriation No. 1.

Funded Debt.

Warrants countersigned for—	
Anne Aspinwall, certificates of loan redeemed	$23,000 00
N. Voegtly, Jr., " " "	5,000 00
Volunteer Bounty Bonds, due May 1, 1868, redeemed	150 00
Amount paid by Treasurer	$28,150 00

Appropriation No. 2.

Interest.

Warrants countersigned for—	
Certificates of Loan	$ 1,602 67
Volunteer Bounty Bonds	36 00
Amount paid by Treasurer	$ 1,638 67

Appropriation No. 3.

Interest and Expenses on Rail Road Bonds.

Warrants countersigned for—		
Interest paid at Commercial Nat. Bank, Philadelphia		$107,862 89
Interest paid at County Treasury		1,039 02
J. F. Denniston, County Treasurer, transfer of balance in Commercial Nat. Bank, January, 1871, to Central Bank, to carry interest at 6 per cent		2,700 28
Judgments and costs in U. S. Circuit Court, viz.,		
D. W. & A. S. Bell	$4,235 20	
J. M. Kennedy	2,015 15	
M. W. Acheson	678 82	
M. A. Woodward	666 69	
		7,595 86
Adams Express Co., freight on Bonds for Sinking Fund		11 75
Amount paid by Treasurer		$119,209 80

Tabular Statement of County and State Taxes assessed for the year 1871, and collected by County Treasurer, with Exonerations, Discounts allowed Taxpayers, and amounts uncollected.

DISTRICTS.	Valuation.	COUNTY. Assessed.	COUNTY. Collected.	COUNTY TAX. Exonerated	COUNTY TAX. Discounts.	COUNTY TAX. Outstand'g	STATE TAX. Assessed.	STATE TAX. Collected.	STATE TAX. Exonerated	STATE TAX. Discounts.	STATE TAX. Outstand'g
Pittsburgh—1st Ward	1,601,362	19,216 14	17,854 70	569 12	792 32		34 62	30 59	2 50	1 53	
2d "	1,449,472	17,394 37	15,836 46	817 24	740 67		241 24	196 46	37 09	7 79	
3d "	1,695,743	20,348 98	18,964 13	501 74	883 11		70 83	67 64	1 21	1 98	
4th "	1,897,509	22,770 10	21,025 94	790 52	953 64		317 05	293 80	10 03	13 22	
5th "	566,360	6,796 31	5,984 18	587 16	224 97		10 60	9 95	23	42	
6th "	801,309	9,615 76	8,558 62	720 54	336 60		34 40	32 86	1 22		
7th "	689,349	8,236 19	7,225 29	728 32	282 58		98 84	86 86	8 85	3 13	
8th "	654,084	7,848 92	7,038 29	556 39	254 24		124 46	115 29	5 75	3 42	
9th "	1,232,311	14,787 96	12,023 27	2,184 39	580 30		61 80	57 15	1 64	3 01	
10th "	737,315	8,847 74	8,100 80	360 72	386 22		47 37	39 87	5 85	1 65	
11th "	728,968	8,747 62	7,870 15	578 56	298 91		118 59	108 71	5 89	3 99	
12th "	1,233,030	14,796 40	12,640 98	1,634 51	520 91		40 81	35 51	4 15	1 15	
13th "	402,136	4,825 53	4,388 38	286 04	151 11		33 81	32 63		1 18	
14th "	686,370	8,224 08	7,333 76	584 48	305 84		149 95	142 79	80	6 36	
15th "	464,754	5,576 79	5,079 30	293 47	204 02		13 18	12,72		46	
16th "	479,965	5,759 71	5,143 11	440 89	175 71		31 16	28 63	1 74	79	
17th "	694,289	8,231 31	7,589 01	377 17	265 13		50 53	44 84	4 35	1 34	
18th "	266,382	3,184 47	2,991 76	100 47	122 24		76 28	73 64	09	2 55	
19th "	360,488	4,674 20	4,271 52	231 41	171 27		238 37	218 94	10 60	8 83	
20th "	514,767	6,177 48	5,526 31	419 18	231 99		373 59	345 50	12 08	16 01	
21st "	324,692	3,896 38	3,382 51	387 64	126 23		152 12	109 72	37 85	4 55	
22d "	433,572	5,202 83	4,793 35	193 01	216 47		388 46	357 84	13 68	16 94	
23d "	315,450	3,785 24	3,421 74	218 18	145 32		120 09	111 41	4 03	4 65	
Allegheny.—1st Ward	1,367,522	16,489 36	14,947 46	895 62	646 28		266 20	246 38	8 79	11 03	
2d "	1,578,241	18,938 79	17,634 44	667 62	637 33		217 01	200 15	10 20	6 66	
3d "	1,385,227	16,622 72	15,058 44	1,097 38	466 90		107 21	95 04	9 01	3 16	
4th "	1,799,575	21,594 85	19,557 88	1,244 71	792 26		233 18	215 79	7 85	9 54	
5th "	859,784	10,317 28	9,372 82	580 38	364 08		109 22	158 18	3 69	7 35	
6th "	714,948	8,579 28	7,570 48	762 44	246 36		55 58	52 30	1 29	1 99	
7th "	405,541	4,866 20	4,396 87	320 83	138 50		64 25	61 86		2 39	
8th "	289,398	3,472 32	3,165 94	202 04	104 24		21 39	20 93		46	
9th "	234,523	2,814 24	2,491 15	213 67	108 42		19 16	18 31		85	
Boroughs.—Sewickley	166,711	2,000 42	1,868 97	66 60	64 85		74 67	70 91	1 00	2 66	
Bellevue	70,455	845 47	800 38	14 16	30 93		51 97	49 59	69	2 29	
Millvale	122,670	1,472 03	1,283 38	145 71	42 94		25 63	15 82	9 14	67	
Etna	121,577	1,458 92	1,317 04	97 20	44 68		8 59	8 07	30	22	
Sharpsburg	262,179	3,146 10	2,674 18	369 36	102 56		83 86	80 83		3 03	
Tarentum	83,894	1,006 66	941 19	39 43	26 04		28 06	25 42	1 84	80	
Allentown	81,075	972 90	888 07	55 86	28 97		2 97	2 42	48	07	
Mount Washington	228,750	2,745 90	2,522 14	128 90	95 86		46 93	45 22		1 71	
Union	111,111	1,333 87	1,257 20	47 66	28 81		7 35	6 96	29	10	
Temperanceville	232,035	2,784 42	2,511 90	181 26	91 26		18 55	17 76		79	
Monongahela	288,744	2,864 89	2,617 62	119 08	128 24		18 59	18 12		47	
West Pittsburgh	270,207	3,242 68	2,892 41	313 30	126 97		10 32	9 76	16	41	
South Pittsburgh	448,004	5,376 19	4,800 63	387 43	188 13		48 46	43 60	3 85	1 01	
Birmingham	871,129	10,453 55	9,552 37	499 09	402 09		56 17	51 04	3 08	2 05	
East Birmingham	968,109	11,618 13	10,648 26	605 26	364 61		101 49	98 54	4 86	3 09	
St. Clair	187,560	2,250 71	1,976 44	216 54	57 73		7 91	7 58	03	30	
Ormsby	210,420	2,525 04	2,255 29	178 44	91 31		22 73	17 23	4 61	89	
Braddock	103,146	1,237 75	1,103 67	97 26	36 82		12 41	11 95		46	
M'Keesport	252,662	3,031 94	2,717 57	242 34	72 03		121 43	89 73	28 38	3 32	
West Elizabeth	51,122	613 44	540 38	60 89	12 17		13 98	12 13	1 58	27	
Elizabeth	122,202	1,466 34	1,319 52	108 48	38 24		39 63	36 13	2 23	1 27	
Townships.—Wilkins	507,870	6,094 24	5,604 16	270 35	217 72		76 90	55 59	18 55	2 85	
Penn	405,667	4,868 01	4,477 11	151 02	139 88		88 10	81 94	3 72	2 44	
Plum	353,937	4,247 48	3,909 77	126 58	151 13		93 75	82 58	4 26	2 91	
North Versailles	283,506	3,402 07	3,026 71	283 22	92 14		60 22	57 82		56	
South Versailles	272,374	3,274 31	2,962 50	231 92	79 89		88 38	83 24	2 54	2 55	
Reserve	223,973	2,687 71	2,519 61	84 78	82 24		54 48	51 01	1 99	1 48	
M'Clure	280,204	3,361 47	3,154 47	89 24	117 56		119 96	115 09	53	4 43	
Ohio	106,152	1,297 91	1,239 71	11 42	46 78		20 26	19 58	04	64	
Leet	155,183	1,862 19	1,677 26	115 50	69 43		153 58	140 97	6 80	5 61	
Kilbuck	180,193	2,282 33	2,165 10	44 95	74 80		58 31	55 91	24	2 06	
Ross	217,961	2,615 57	2,454 30	84 90	76 17		89 89	63 33	16 02	1 54	
Sewickley	72,551	870 56	837 75	10 84	21 97		18 25	17 17		80	
Franklin	80,404	964 84	928 24	13 71	22 89		24 09	23 10	42	57	
Neville	64,081	768 98	728 28	9 24	31 16		21 57	20 96	21	1 00	
Chartiers	300,948	3,611 14	3,278 86	218 14	114 14		21 55	20 79	18	58	
Robinson	406,945	4,872 52	4,566 41	159 00	147 11		111 43	105 01	2 89	3 53	
Stowe	139,073	1,668 87	1,593 80	17 93	57 14		38 34	36 81	37	1 16	
Scott	344,810	4,137 71	3,887 88	109 32	140 51		109 15	103 05	1 88	4 30	
Lower St. Clair	268,017	3,096 20	2,924 47	63 56	108 37		31 31	30 22	03	1 06	
Upper St. Clair	227,964	2,735 82	2,556 80	69 96	109 36		80 52	72 13	5 23	5 16	
South Fayette	474,280	5,699 86	5,219 17	248 82	222 87		126 55	115 45	5 06	5 04	
North Fayette	303,230	3,638 51	3,417 47	92 01	129 03		106 08	97 24	5 21	3 63	
M'Candless	162,823	1,953 73	1,892 92	32 39	68 42		45 56	42 76	1 31	1 55	
Union	214,480	2,573 74	2,218 15	283 30	72 29		64 55	58 46	1 61	2 48	
Baldwin	372,905	4,474 85	4,169 32	156 84	148 50		146 68	137 53	4 75	4 40	
Hampton	151,543	1,818 41	1,697 00	73 92	47 49		54 10	44 53	8 48	1 09	
Shaler	173,354	2,080 25	1,992 07	108 16	70 05		63 79	58 94	1 51	2 34	
Mifflin	565,328	6,783 93	6,177 88	392 88	213 67		166 46	156 62	4 98	4 86	
Marshall	86,205	1,034 58	984 07	26 22	24 29		19 15	18 03		68	
Findley	298,999	3,563 87	3,386 08	44 23	133 56		119 08	112 79	2 70	3 59	
Moon	221,910	2,662 92	2,535 13	30 90	99 79		69 27	63 99	2 99	2 29	
Snowden	355,130	4,261 62	4,098 54	55 62	107 36		78 04	70 24	4 94	2 86	
Crescent	47,809	573 71	508 16	52 14	13 41		19 61	11 95	8 14	22	
Patton	237,310	2,847 61	2,661 13	100 81	85 67		95 77	90 54	1 60	3 63	
Richland	143,568	1,721 79	1,647 23	33 24	41 32		41 16	38 50	1 80	86	
Pine	133,086	1,597 10	1,534 02	12 64	50 44		36 47	34 38	85	1 24	
Jefferson	367,852	4,414 31	4,065 68	210 47	140 16		66 19	55 96	8 05	2 18	
Elizabeth	478,132	5,736 50	5,344 72	225 52	166 46		115 43	99 81	20 40	4 22	
Lincoln	172,513	2,070 14	1,887 78	118 94	63 42		55 88	45 44	3 55	1 89	
Forward	358,191	4,298 14	3,910 97	235 03	154 14		116 54	109 55	2 81	4 18	
Fawn	77,366	928 32	891 73	8 82	28 07		21 94	20 93		23	
Harrison	211,074	2,532 88	2,369 10	66 53	97 25		31 68	30 00	57	1 11	
Indiana	352,102	4,225 17	4,039 17	170 94	115 05		97 43	93 62	1 18	2 63	
Indiana	146,747	1,761 25	1,645 04	69 30	46 99		54 20	47 97	4 78	1 45	
East Deer	194,862	2,332 30	2,222 02	34 38	75 90		61 27	57 91	1848	1 88	
West Deer											
	43,284,028	519,383 44	472,487 09	18,574 26	18,322 09		7,990 84	7,276 08	443 15	280 61	

Tabular Statement of Poor and Work-House Taxes assessed for the year 1871, and collected by County Treasurer, with Exonerations, Discounts allowed Tax-Payers, and amounts uncollected.

DISTRICTS.	POOR TAX. Assessed.	Collected.	Exon'ated.	Discounts.	Outst'd'g.	WORK-HOUSE TAX. Assessed.	Collected.	Exonerated.	Discounts.	Outstand'g.
Pittsburgh—1st Ward						1,604 04	1,469 12	48 88	66 04	
2d "						1,450 09	1,319 44	68 92	61 73	
3d "						1,497 87	1,381 84	42 41	73 62	
4th "						1,900 55	1,768 06	68 11	79 48	
5th "						559 62	500 28	50 57	18 77	
6th "						805 00	715 58	61 92	28 10	
7th "						688 76	600 19	65 00	23 97	
8th "						656 67	587 93	47 53	21 21	
9th "						1,288 20	1,002 05	192 58	48 47	
10th "						737 89	675 84	30 36	32 19	
11th "						732 33	667 80	40 74	24 99	
12th "						1,286 78	1,054 67	134 78	43 44	
13th "						404 10	367 60	24 48	12 02	
14th "						689 46	612 84	25 28	17 02	
15th "						466 79	424 58	28 03	14 67	
16th "						481 76	429 05	32 11	22 12	
17th "						697 79	642 96	8 47	10 19	
18th "						265 99	247 28	20 07	14 28	
19th "						391 25	356 90	35 68	19 36	
20th "						516 70	461 71	33 01	10 84	
21st "						326 31	282 76	16 26	18 06	
22d "						485 90	399 57	18 80	12 12	
23d "						316 34	285 72	58 80	53 84	
Allegheny.—1st "						1,368 85	1,245 94	94 98	28 93	
2d "						1,582 64	1,472 99	56 40	53 13	
3d "						1,382 41	1,294 53	65 10	20 54	
4th "						1,805 44	1,630 71	49 75	20 57	
5th "						854 19	781 90	74 18	49 57	
6th "						728 18	634 01	73 50	11 61	
7th "						406 60	368 54	17 09	8 71	
8th "						200 38	204 55	18 92	9 13	
9th "						205 45	205 24	5 91	5 41	
Boroughs—Sewickley	333 18	311 28	11 10	10 80		168 10	156 78	1 28	2 58	
Bellevue	140 87	133 35	2 36	5 16		70 73	66 92	12 21	3 58	
Millvale	244 90	213 03	24 77	7 15		188 18	107 39	5 36	3 74	
Etna	242 75	219 13	16 20	7 45		123 62	111 58	23 95	8 57	
Sharpsburg	544 80	445 64	61 56	17 09		268 72	223 95	31 19	8 57	
Tarentum	157 72	139 51	6 57	4 34		84 80	75 68	3 36	2 16	
Allentown	154 18	148 01	9 31	4 53		81 61	74 06	4 52	2 43	
Mount Washington	457 87	420 42	21 15	16 00		229 97	211 15	10 77	8 05	
Union	222 20	209 35	8 09	4 76		111 09	104 26	4 45	2 38	
Temperanceville	464 07	418 55	30 21	15 31		288 55	210 54	15 36	7 66	
Monongahela	477 50	435 20	19 53	21 37		239 95	218 53	10 04	10 09	
West Pittsburgh	540 21	466 53	22 20	21 16		270 70	264 99	20 13	10 58	
South Pittsburgh	895 73	799 70	64 71	31 32		445 71	400 86	34 47	16 66	
Birmingham	1,744 07	1,592 51	82 56	67 00		874 88	799 56	42 45	30 49	
East Birmingham	1,988 33	1,774 69	100 88	60 76		972 71	801 40	40 86	30 45	
St. Clair	374 15	339 40	26 10	9 63		188 65	165 67	18 15	4 83	
Ormsby	420 87	375 91	29 74	15 22		211 68	198 97	15 09	7 62	
Braddock	206 27	183 91	16 32	6 14		93 72	82 45	8 19	3 08	
McKeesport	660 31	462 71	30 60	12 09		354 56	247 87	20 66	6 02	
West Elizabeth	104 24	90 09	10 15	2 03		201 98	45 59	5 37	1 02	
Elizabeth	345 74	319 27	15 09	6 38		133 07	119 41	9 46	3 20	
Townships.—Wilkins	1,015 62	924 28	45 06	26 28		605 75	467 42	22 18	18 12	
Penn	511 87	762 88	28 17	23 22		407 20	382 66	12 87	11 67	
Plum	707 54	661 26	21 11	24 17		384 72	331 17	10 94	12 61	
North Versailles	566 88	504 28	47 20	15 55		284 26	252 56	24 02	7 68	
South Versailles	546 73	493 50	38 82	13 31		273 91	247 45	19 80	6 66	
Reserve	448 84	420 92	13 73	18 39		225 03	210 70	7 39	94	
M'Clure	558 44	523 81	13 02	19 61		281 51	254 28	7 46	9 82	
Ohio	216 19	205 50	1 90	7 79		108 41	103 52	90	3 60	
Leet	310 35	279 65	19 15	11 57		156 44	139 96	2 00	6 79	
Kilbuck	380 28	360 72	7 15	12 38		140 17	130 95	2 00	6 21	
Ross	455 80	408 96	14 15	12 69		218 50	208 04	7 10	6 36	
Sewickley	145 06	139 52	1 81	3 66		72 67	69 93		1 83	
Franklin	160 79	154 66	2 29	2 84		80 80	77 71	1 18	1 91	
Neville	128 17	121 39	1 59	5 19		64 84	60 88	84	2 60	
Chartiers	601 78	546 32	36 48	19 03		299 91	271 87	18 55	9 49	
Robinson	812 43	761 49	26 30	24 55		408 07	381 91	1 55	4 76	
Stowe	278 82	255 82	2 98	9 52		139 37	153 66	9 58	11 73	
Scott	689 63	647 99	18 92	22 42		346 55	325 99	5 39	9 23	
Lower St. Clair	516 05	487 05	10 56	18 41		258 98	244 37	8 89	9 12	
Upper St. Clair	455 55	426 67	11 66	15 22		228 55	215 84	21 02	16 59	
South Fayette	948 32	860 74	30 50	37 15		475 51	435 93	8 14	10 77	
North Fayette	606 03	569 22	15 31	21 50		304 24	285 30	2 77	5 67	
McCandless	325 49	308 68	8 49	11 52		163 06	154 64	23 97	6 05	
Union	428 92	371 64	45 23	12 05		215 88	185 88	12 66	12 40	
Baldwin	745 79	694 70	26 34	24 75		375 31	349 25	6 27	3 95	
Hampton	302 98	282 70	12 81	7 91		152 04	141 81	9 30	5 85	
Shaler	346 66	316 81	15 15	11 67		174 54	159 19	52 17	17 88	
Mifflin	1,120 52	1,029 52	65 39	55 61		567 70	416 70	3 47	2 08	
Marshall	172 88	164 15	4 53	4 03		86 43	82 13	5 70	11 14	
Findley	593 71	554 17	7 25	22 26		297 87	281 85	2 59	8 03	
Moon	443 42	422 16	5 15	16 15		222 11	211 44	4 79	18 97	
Snowden	710 25	673 06	9 27	27 90		356 00	287 80	4 35	1 18	
Crescent	95 62	84 69	8 69	2 24		48 02	42 84	8 57	7 14	
Patton	474 43	443 77	16 39	14 27		237 91	222 99	2 92	3 45	
Richland	287 11	274 87	5 62	6 62		144 20	137 88	1 08	4 21	
Pine	266 25	245 73	2 11	8 41		133 30	118 01	17 87	11 69	
Jefferson	736 05	677 53	35 15	23 37		369 19	339 63	18 93	15 88	
Elizabeth	957 46	892 20	37 55	27 70		479 08	446 27	9 8	8 39	
Lincoln	345 00	314 94	19 49	16 85		173 03	157 80	50 11	12 68	
Forward	716 23	651 76	39 16	25 86		358 77	325 89		2 85	
Fawn	154 64	143 54	1 42	4 68		77 73	74 03	84	8 12	
Harrison	422 37	395 07	11 69	16 21		211 68	197 94	5 62	9 62	
Indiana	704 03	656 37	28 48	19 18		353 40	329 36	14 42	5 91	
Indiana	293 53	274 11	11 59	7 83		147 18	137 25	6 02	0 84	
East Deer	388 66	370 29	5 73	12 64		195 50	186 15	3 01		
West Deer										
	32,785 72	30,211 44	1,560 06	1,014 72		5,415 78	53,460 81	2,426 17	1,528 89	

Tabular Statement of County, State and Poor Taxes for 1870, outstanding per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871, with exonerations, as settled by Joseph F. Denniston, County Treasurer.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTY TAX. Outst'g.	Coll'd.	Exn'd.	STATE TAX. Outst'g.	Coll'd.	Exn'd	POOR TAX. Outst'g	Coll'd.	Exn'd
Pittsburgh.									
1st Ward	4,238 67	3,806 93	446 64	16 23	13 18	3 05			
2d "	3,459 65	2,766 51	703 14	163 91	97 76	66 15			
3d "	3,088 04	2,668 33	419 70	25 25	21 67	6 58			
4th "	3,406 99	2,495 43	971 57	25 14	24 13	1 00			
5th "	2,242 50	1,681 55	560 95	10 24	6 77	3 47			
6th "	2,855 17	1,764 07	892 10	29 34	15 05	14 29			
7th "	2,143 97	1,498 55	645 42	76 97	58 82	18 65			
8th "	2,293 94	1,814 62	479 32	49 07	29 87	10 20			
9th "	1,574 91	912 61	662 30	5 06	3 75	1 30			
11th "	2,039 02	1,486 61	552 41	15 35	10 31	3 24			
12th "	3,455 17	1,975 76	1,479

Appropriation No. 4.

Commissioners' Office.

Warrants countersigned for—

Jonathan Neely, salary to June 3d, 1871	$	387 00
Wm. H. McGee, " " " "		387 00
John A. Scott, " to Dec. 31st, "		936 00
Joseph Dilworth, " from June 7th to Oct. 16th, 1871		339 00
J. H. Robb, " from July 13th to Oct. 16th, "		246 00
J. H. McGunnigle, " from Oct. 16th to Dec. 31st, "		198 00
Jacob Sneckrath, " from Oct. 16th to Nov. 30th, "		120 00
Wm. H. McCleary, Clerk, salary to Dec. 31st, "		1,200 00
John Ross, writing tax duplicates per contract		1,541 93
R. J. Baxter, writing Assessors' blanks, National Bank tax, registry books, &c.		550 67
George Alexander, writing additional assessments and registry for cities		308 24
Thomas Phelps, transcribing Assessors' blotters		227 09
Postoffice box rent, stamps, &c., &c.		11 60
Amount paid by Treasurer		$6,452 53

Appropriation No. 5.

Controller's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—

Henry Lambert, salary from Oct. 1st, 1870, to Oct. 1st, 1871	$	3,000 00
Henry Snively, salary from Dec. 9th, 1870, to Dec. 9th, 1871		900 00
John McTiernan, salary from Dec. 31st, 1870, to Dec. 31st, 1871		700 00
Postage, box rent, telegrams, &c.		10 13
Amount paid by Treasurer		$4,610 13

Appropriation No. 6.

Treasurer's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—

Joseph F. Denniston, salary from March 1st to Sept. 11th, 1870, at $4,000 per year	$	2,122 22
Joseph F. Denniston, salary from Sept. 11th, 1870, to March 1st, 1871, at $4,500 per year		2,125 00
Joseph F. Denniston, allowance for clerk hire from Sept. 11th, 1870, to March 1st, 1871, at $2,500 per year as per Act of Assembly		1,180 56
Amount paid by Treasurer		$5,427 78

Appropriation No. 7.

Sheriff's Office.

No warrants countersigned on this appropriation for 1871.

Appropriation No. 8.

Coroner's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—

J. G. West, Coroner, inquests, witnesses, mileage	$	2,567 01
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, inquests, &c., &c., viz., J. Patterson, 14.20; S. McMasters, 24.55; J. J. Miller, 31.10; James Wall, 15.55; J. H. Berry, 13.30; H. F. Eggers, 11.55; C. Stowater, 9.70; G. Neubert, 36.20; A. Renouf, 12.55; Wm. Yoadun, 11.65; F. A. Klein, 10.70		191 05
Jurors' pay, from July 1st, 1871		93 50
Mrs. McTighe, rent of office, 150.00; C. A. Boucher, furniture, 73.00		223 00
C. Low, carpets, 47.50; lamp and oil, 4.60; chamber set, 8.90		61 00
Post mortem examinations		1,990 00
Funeral expenses		606 00
Uniondale Cemetery, for graves		105 00
Amount paid by Treasurer		$5,956 56

Appropriation No. 9.

Solicitor's Office.

Warrant countersigned for—

A. M. Brown, salary to November 1st, 1871	$	800 00
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 10.

Court House.

Warrants countersigned for—

Richard Hanna, Janitor, salary to August 1st, 1871	$	713 00
Robert Neillie, Assistant Janitor, salary to Aug. 1st, 1871,		494 00
Wm. H. Glenn, Superintendent and Engineer, from Aug. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1871		1,408 31
Craig Bros., plumbing and gas fitting, 265.25; John StoneworSchwartz,ve,,anding yard, 245.00		510 25
Joser & Son ande, Co.,cott, 216.00; Stanheim,k Riemers f.urnituregradMey.0		130 00
K&imturo.ti nw3are fenders0repairing, 113.12; S. Musgra4 1 .0& fur0 i n s		143 12
Fackiner & Irwin, furniture, 68.50; J. Woodwell & Co., furniture, 47.00		115 50
J. & G. Pearson, locksmithing, 90.60; C. D. Kettenburg, locksmithing, 9.50		100 10
Sands & Reineman, cooler, stands, &c., 130.75; Weldon & Kelly, gas fitting, 10.75		141 50
J. & R. H. Wilson, painting, 70.00; Gilbert Ellis, painting, 65.00; P. O'Brien, painting, 22.00		157 00
Mills & Co., stone columns, 97.50; Wm. Kerr, carpenter-work, 79.61		177 11
J. D. Thompson & Co., brushes, &c., 86.00; J. Rebman & Co., hardware, 63.16		149 16
Roberts, Nicholson & Thompson, laying carpets, &c., 59.79; W. Krebs, ice, 93.20		152 99
J. Houghley, settees, 72.00; A. Weinman, settees, 72.00.		144 00
Thompson & Smith, repairing chimneys, 65.00; J. B. & G. B. Chalmers, carpenter work, 41.05		106 05
Jos. Abel, sponges, skins, &c., 31.80; J. J. Gillespie & Co., mirrors, 23.00		54 80
A. Garrison & Co., stovepipe, 30.64; A. O'Leary, spittoons, 29.25		59 89
W. Mardorf & Co., brooms, 22.50; H. R. McClelland & Co., brooms, 21.00		43 50
Forrester & Alston, stonework, 30.00; S. Hastings & Co., carpenter work, 9.37		39 37
Laying matting, 16.45; toweling and crash, 10.06; thermometers, 6.00		32 51
Washing towels, 18.00; cleaning boilers, 10.00; repairing pipes, gutters, &c., 13.50		41 50
Buckets, 4.00; shovels, 9.00; tumblers, 11.00; timothy seed, 1.00		25 00
Plastering, 10.00; repairing locks, 4.50; lumber, 6.71; water cooler, 6.00		27 21
Repairing in Register's and Recorder's offices, 38.50; removing stone, 6.00		44 50
Amount paid by Treasurer		$5,110 37

Appropriation No. 11.

County Jail.

Warrants countersigned for—

W. A. Scandrett, Warden, salary to Dec. 31st, 1871	$	1,000 00
A. W. Smith, Assistant Warden, salary to Dec. 31st, 1871		900 00
Dr. W. H. McKelvy, Physician, salary to Nov. 1st, 1871.		600 00
Jane Raynor, bread per contract to Dec. 15th, 1871		2,821 82
C. B. Welte, meat to Dec. 1st, 1871		1,249 75
Western Penn'a Rail Road Co., tickets for prisoners and officers to Work-House		429 00
H. Freese, vegetables, &c., &c., 471.15; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., blankets, 195.00		666 15
A. Wilson & Co., soap and candles, 215.20; L. Susman, clothing, 60.75		275 95
G. Albree, Son & Co., shoes, &c., 35.75; J. D. Thompson & Co., brushes, 61.75		97 50
J. Rebman & Co., hardware, 84.50; Kim & Schwartz, tinware, 38.45		117 95
Craig Bros., plumbing, &c., &e., 37.45; Tate, Munden & Tate, plumbing, &c., 47.74		85 19
Carrell & Snyder, removing boiler, &c., 52.80; John Wiggins, plastering, 32.00		84 80
C. D. Kettenburg, locksmithing, 172.45; F. Altvater & Co., resetting flagging, 75.00		247 45
Voigt & McGraw, salt, lime, &c., 47.60; John Scott, stonework, 100.10		147 70
J. Cuthbert, bricklaying, 37.00; White, Orr & Co., dry goods, 15.53		52 63
S. McCune, painting rooms, 30.00; Bassett & Son, papering office, 32.20		62 20
W. S. Haven & Co., stationery, 48.58; Thompson & Smith, building furnace, 13.00		61 58
Putting in coal, 30.07; removing ashes, 9.50; sal soda, 3.00		42 57
Straw, 113.79; sawdust, 47.50; castings, 7.63; disinfectant, 10.00		178 92
George Albree, Treasurer, for maintenance of prisoners to April, 1870, as per settlement agreed on with Board of Inspectors		3,034 74
W. A. Scandrett, extra boarding for prisoners		222 40
Amount paid by Treasurer		$12,378 30

Appropriation No. 12.

Court House and Jail.

Warrants countersigned for—

Pittsburgh Gas Co., lighting to December 1st, 1871,	$	4,393 93
City of Pittsburgh, water rent,		950 00
James Pillow, watchman, $540.00; R. Neillie, watchman, $180.00; J. Semple, watchman, $720.00,		1,440 00
W. H. Glenn, engineer, to August 1st, $583.31; R. Hanna and R. Neillie, Sunday watchmen, $44.00,		627 31
Steen Bros., coal, $703.54; D. Steen & Sons. coal, $736.64,		1,440 18
Thompson & Smith, repairing pavement, $49.00; W. Mardorf & Co., brooms, $24.00,		73 00
Insurance, $200.00; putting in coal, $304.75; removing ashes, $125.00,		679 75
John Scott and Wm. Buente, curbstone setting, &c.		235 40

In full of contracts for new improvements and furniture, viz.:

J. Cochran & Bro.,	ironwork	$9,545 70	
R. McKain,	carpenterwerk	7,731 71	
John F. Cluley,	painting, &c.	6,545 88	
Craig Bros.,	steamheating, &c.	4,442 75	
S. Hastings & Co.,	carpenterwork,	4,609 56	
F. Altvater & Co.,	stonework,	2,234 55	
J. H. Grenet,	painting,	1,970 25	
James Armstrong,	plastering,	1,955 85	
S. McCune, per J. H. Grenet,	painting,	1,583 48	
Carroll & Snyder,	boilers, &c.	1,616 98	
John Stulen,	frescoing,	1,253 46	
John Scott,	stonework,	1,212 18	
Tate, Munden & Tate,	plumbing, &c.	395 96	
C. J. Shultz,	iron doors,	544 68	
R. McIldowney,	painting,	169 50	
Bovard, Rose & Co.,	carpets,	1,731 56	
T. B. Young & Co.,	furniture,	1,121 00	
J. Shidle & Son,	paper, &c.	964 18	
O. McClintock,	carpets,	592 40	
Dauler & Sons,	furniture,	541 00	
C. J. Young & Son,	plate glass,	389 75	
Henry Adler,	ventilators,	412 70	
Roegnick & Gill,	upholstering,	133 36	
J. Reed & Co.,	locks and repairing,	127 50	
Graff, Hugus & Co.,	stoves,	411 60	
D. Hutchinson & Co., brick, $66.57; W. D. Cooper, spittoons, $29.88,		96 45	
Barr & Moser, supervising architects, in full,		1,140 00	
			$53,473 99
Amount paid by Treasurer,			$63,313 56

Appropriation No. 13.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Warrants countersigned for—

Grand Jurors, per pay roll,	$	4,132 68
Petit Jurors, " "		15,716 25
Witness fees, per taxation of Clerk of Court,		4,350 10
Tipstaves and Crier, per pay rolls,		4,530 00
Mayors, Aldermen and Justices of the Peace,		2,219 50
Constables' costs, monthly and quarterly returns		2,165 65
Interpreter's fees,		280 00
Boarding Jurors and Tipstaves in homicide cases,		380 00
Carriage hire for Grand Jury to County Home,		60 00
Joseph Brown, Clerk, to December 1st, 1871,		1,490 75
H. S. Fleming, Sheriff's costs, drawing jurors, commissions, &c.		2,685 66
A. L. Pearson, District Attorney, to September 1st, 1871,		799 42
J. B. Flack, Assistant " to December 1st, 1871,		624 24
L. B. Duff, late District Attorney, remanets,		23 31
J. W. Riddell, late Assistant District Attorney, remanets,		13 69
John Irwin, Special Detective for District Attorney,		757 70
Amount paid by Treasurer,		$40,228 95

Appropriation No. 14.

Court of Common Pleas.

Warrants countersigned for—

Jurors, per pay rolls,	$18,680 58	
Tipstaves, per pay rolls,	3,060 50	
H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, drawing jurors	1,735 00	
Interpreter's fees,	64 50	
J. J. Case, copying Docket,	64 80	
		$23,605 38
Amount outstanding,		12 12
Amount paid by Treasurer,		$23,593 26

Appropriation No. 15.

District Court.

Warrants countersigned for—

Jurors, per pay rolls,	$	13,676 18
Tipstaves, per pay rolls,		2,435 00
H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, drawing jurors,		1,522 00
Interpreter's fees,		53 50
Shorthand Reporter's salary, to December 30th, 1871,		120 00
Amount paid by Treasurer,		$17,806 68

Appropriation No. 16.

Supreme Court.

Warrants countersigned for—

T. J. Keenan, Prothonotary, expenses at Pittsburgh, 1871,	$	686 50
Tipstaves, per certificates of Prothonotary Keenan,		374 50
Book shelves for Judges Agnew and Sharswood,		10 00
Amount paid by Treasurer,		$1,071 00

Appropriation No. 17.

Assessment of Taxes.

Warrants countersigned for—

Assessors and Assistant Assessors, "Triennial Assessment," assessing, registering and enrolling militia,	$	18,034 57
Amount paid by the Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 18.

Election Expenses.

Warrants countersigned for—

Election Officers, house rents, Assessors, Constables and ballot boxes,	$	2,632 27
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 19.

Printing, Stationery and Advertising.

Warrants countersigned for—

W. S. Haven & Co., books and stationery for sundry departments,			$	2,249 70
Bakewell & Marthens, printing, &c., and publishing Controller's Report,				496 70
Jackson, Moore & Co., printing trial lists, blanks, &c.				350 65
Myers, Schoyer & Co., deed books, &c.				284 20
J. R. Weldon & Co., books, stationery, &c.				114 55
W. G. Johnston & Co., " "				102 30
Kay & Co., books and trial lists,				70 25
B. B. Coursin, printing election blanks,				48 35
J. A. Irwin, " dockets				32 50
Jno. B. Geyer, re-arranging Plan Books, Recorder's office,				22 00
Letter press, $10; Directory, $6.00; Pens, $7.95,				23 95
Pittsburgh Dispatch, advertising,				640 70
" Gazette, "				572 90
" Freiheit's Freund, "				571 10
" Post, "				308 00
" Commercial, "		$86 00		
" " "	by decision of District Court,	283 75		
				369 75
Amount paid by Treasurer,				$6,257 60

Appropriation No. 20.

Bridges.

Warrants countersigned for—

H. Whitmore, building over north branch of Robinson's Run			$	523 58
John Seibert,	building over	Montour's Run		656 18
John McDowell,	" "	Montour's Run		400 00
John Mosser,	" "	Turtle Creek		250 00
King Iron Bridge Co.,	" "	Street's Run		600 00
John Scott, stonework at		Suke's Run		845 90
Repairing in sundry localities, viz.,				
Jos. Woodrow, Bull Creek, 30.00; Graham & Farmarie, Pine Creek, 87.43				117 43
Jas. Ross, Plum and Puckety Creeks, 77.37; J. F. McCabe, Chartiers Creek, 35.00				112 37
Jas. Wilson, Deer Creek, 20.74; Dickson & Miller, Davis' Run, 12.00				32 74
D. C. Bower, McLaughlin's Run, 57.77; Jno. V. Humes, Little Bull Creek, 68.30				126 07
Thos. Paisley, Spruce Run, 75.00; John Murphy, Piney Fork, 45.31				120 31
S. E. Karns, Pillow's Run, 38.40; J. E. Arthurs, Deer Creek, 97.00				135 40
P. S. Yourkison, Chartiers Creek, 38.02; Samuel Luster, Kilbuck Run, 18.00				56 02
R. W. Boyce, lumber, Boyce's Mill, 75.25; Wm. White, Kilbuck Run, 3.50				78 75
John Young, Jr., superintending at Montour's Run				10 00
Sundry viewers, appointed by Court of Quarter Sessions				87 00
County Commissioners, viewing and buggy hire				54 00
Amount paid by Treasurer				$4,205 75

Appropriation No. 21.

Roads.

Warrants countersigned for—

Jas. P. Fleming, damages,		Kilbuck township	$	1,308 00
Francis Walls,	"	Versailles "		150 00
James Cochran,	"	State Road,		150 00
Christian Hershy,	"	Penn township		150 00
F. C. Dorrington,	"	Scott and S. Fayette "		125 00
H. E. Cable,	"	Indiana "		120 00
Jonathan Phillips,	"	Robinson "		200 00
J. C. Ewing,	"	" "		95 00
Wm. Andrews,	"	" "		65 00
Thos. J. Phillips,	"	" "		50 00
Peter Linhart,	"	Patton "		50 00
L. R. McAboy,	"	McCandless and Franklin Tp.		45 00
John Biddle,	"	Pine township		40 00
George Ellig,	"	Indiana "		20 00
Viewers of State Roads, per Acts of Assembly				115 73
Artists and viewers in sundry districts, by orders of Court of Quarter Sessions				670 66
Amount paid by Treasurer				$3,291 39

Appropriation No. 22.

New Townships.

Warrants countersigned for—

John Gilfillan, dividing Baldwin and Union townships	$	15 00
J. B. Stilley, Wm. Boyd, Walter Foster, view to change line between Robinson and Stowe townships		27 50
P. C. Devlin, Jas. McGunnigle, Wm. Brown, view to divide Scott township		22 50
John Young, Jr., view to divide Scott township		7 50
Jno. F. Kennedy, J. E. Kearns, view to divide East Deer Tp.		20 00
R. Clayton, R. H. Davis, John Hays, view to divide Leet and Sewickley townships		30 00
James Patterson, M. Ramaley, view to divide East Deer Tp.		10 00
Amount paid by Treasurer		$132 50

Appropriation No. 23.

Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Warrants countersigned for—

J. M. Brush, salary to August 1st, 1871	$	750 00
A. P. Callow, salary to November 1st, 1871		500 00
Amount paid by Treasurer		$1,250 00

Appropriation No. 24.

Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Warrants countersigned for—

August Ammon, Justice of the Peace, salary to May 1st, 1871	$	100 00
E. G. Krehan, Justice of the Peace, salary to Nov. 1st, 1871		100 00
W. H. Barker, Justice of the Peace, salary to Nov. 1st, 1871		200 00
Discharged larceny cases by sundry magistrates		1,803 61
Amount paid by Treasurer		$2,203 61

Appropriation No. 25.

Constables.

Warrants countersigned for—

Vagrant commitments, per Mayor Brush and deputies	$3,052 00		
Vagrant commitments, per Mayor Callow	427 47		
Vagrant commitments, per Aug. Ammon, Justice of the Peace	27 54		
Vagrant commitments, per E. G. Krehan, Justice of the Peace	42 82		
Vagrant commitments, per W. H. Barker, Justice of the Peace	57 85		
Work-House commitments, per Alderman Bolster, 3.50; per Ald. Mays, 1.78; per Ald. Shore, 1.00; per J. Conner, J. P., 1.98; per Wm. Schmolze, J. P., 2.90	11 16		
J. McKelvy, reward, arresting horse thief	20 00		
J. T. Rivers, " " " "	20 00		
		3,658 84	
Amount oustanding		1 00	
Amount paid by Treasurer		$3,657 84	

Appropriation No. 26.

House of Refuge.

Warrants countersigned for—

Maintenance of inmates to December 1st, 1871	$	11,815 02
Commitments by sundry magistrates		163 70
Amount paid by Treasurer		$11,978 72

Appropriation No. 27.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Warrants countersigned for—

Maintenance of patients to October 1st, 1871	$	8,082 65
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 28.

Premium on Fox Scalps.

Warrants countersigned for scalps of Foxes killed, viz.:

Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 50; Moon Tp., 2.25; Fawn Tp., 3.25	$	6 00
East Deer Tp., 2.25; Robinson Tp., 1.50; Indiana Tp., 5.50		9 25
South Fayette Tp., 2.50; Plum Tp., 2.00; Versailles Tp., 3.00		7 50
Amount paid by Treasurer	$	22 75

Appropriation No. 29.

Unseated Land Tax.

Warrants countersigned for—

W. H. Chester, for Westly Johnson, refunded for lot sold by Sheriff for taxes on duplicate assessment	$	50 00
Jake Hill, refunded for lot sold for taxes in error		12 25
Amount paid by Treasurer	$	62 25

Appropriation No. 30.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Warrant countersigned for—

J. F. Denniston, County Treasurer, State tax, 1870, and arrears	$	73,510 06
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 31.

Contingent Fund.

Warrants countersigned for—

Allegheny County Teachers' Institute, annual allowance per Act of Assembly	$	200 00
City of Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute, annual allowance per Act of Assembly		200 00
Graham & Spangler, rent of rooms for School Superintendent Douthett		91 66
Dunlap & Lawman, carpets for School Superintendent Douthett		30 60
N. Whitney & Co., desk for School Superintendent Douthett		28 60
A. B. Hayden, Jury Commissioner, per probated bills		265 00
John Young, " " " " "		209 50
Fire Marshal's salary per Act of Assembly		10 00
Amount paid by Treasurer		$1,035 36

Appropriation No. 32.

Sinking Fund.

Warrant countersigned for—

County Treasurer, annual amount per Act of Assembly.	$	25,000 00
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 33.

State Auditor.

Warrant countersigned for—

B. F. Kennedy in full for services, 1870	$	153 00
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 34.

Prothonotary's Office.

Warrants countersigned for—

J. H. Walter, bill of costs on tax writs, &c., &c., in full on settlement	$	1,464 01
Joseph Ross, bill of costs, &c., &c., to July 1st, 1871		102 60
Amount paid by Treasurer		$1,566 61

Appropriation No. 35.

Work-House and Inebriate Asylum.

Warrants countersigned for—

Dollar Savings Bank, 7 per cent. bonds, Nos. 73 to 97, redeemed,	$	25,000 00
Interest on 7 per cent. bonds to Oct. 1st, 1871		12,775 00
George Albree, Treasurer, balance of proceeds of one mill tax for 1870, and on acc't for 1871,		42,086 15
Amount paid by Treasurer,		$79,861 15

Appropriation No. 36.

Outstanding Warrants previous to May, 1861.

No Warrants drawn on this appropriation in 1871,

Appropriation No. 37.

Western Penitentiary.

Warrant countersigned for—

Maintenance of inmates for 1870,	$	11,045 52
Amount paid by Treasurer.		

Appropriation No. 38.

Law Library.

Warrants countersigned for—

A. B. Lucas, Librarian, by order of Committee,	$	20 00
W. A. Dunshee, Librarian, " "		95 00
G. Bassett & Co., coloring ceiling, &c., "		22 00
J. F. Cluley, painting, " "		20 00
James Black, water rent, " "		4 40
Robert Neillie, Janitor, " "		72 00
J. B. Dodge, books furnished, " "		38 00
McCallum & Bros., carpets, " "		8 00
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$	379 40

Appropriation No. 39.

Gas Inspection.

Warrants countersigned for—

R. H. Smith, Gas Inspector, salary per Act of Assembly	$	2,500 00
" " expenses as assessed on Gas Companies,		1,400 00
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$	3,900 00

Appropriation No. 40.

Recorder's Index Commission.

Warrants countersigned for—	
Eben. Williams, per orders of Index Commission	$10,500 00
R. B. Petty, " " "	4,800 00
W. G. Johnston & Co., " " "	403 00
H. Clay Naill, for Campbell's System of Indexing, per contract with County Commissioners,	4,000 00
Amount paid by Treasurer,	$19,703 00

Appropriation No. 41.

Salaries and Expenses of County Officers.

Warrants countersigned for—		
H. S. Fleming, Sheriff, balance of transcripts of fee account book, from July to December, 1871, 5 months,	$8,680 38	
Salaries of clerks and deputies in Sheriff's office, 5 months,	$2,062 50	
Advertising sales, handbills, stationery, books, blanks, &c.	1,806 40	
		$12,549 28
Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder, balance of transcripts of fee account book, from July to December, 1871, 5 months,	9,747 39	
Salaries of clerks in Recorder's office, 5 months,	2,439 37	
Stationery, pens, &c.	32 10	
		12,218 86
Joseph Brown, Clerk of Courts, balance of transcripts of fee account book, from July to December, 1871, 5 months,	488 38	
Salaries of clerks in office of Clerk of Courts, 5 months,	1,479 17	
Stationery, blanks, printing, &c.	384 28	
		2,351 83
Joseph H. Gray, Register, balance of transcripts of fee account book, from July to December, 1871, 5 months,	1,858 25	
Salary of clerk in Register's office, 5 months,	250 00	
Stationery,	6 80	
		2,115 05
Alexander Hilands, Clerk of Orphans' Court, balance of transcripts of fee account book from July to December, 1871, 5 months,	903 25	
Salary of clerk in office of Clerk of Orphans' Court, 5 months,	225 00	
Stationery,	7 00	
		1,140 25
A. L. Pearson, District Attorney, in full of transcript of fee account book, for July, 1871, 1 month,	635 78	
Stationery, blanks, &c	44 90	
		680 68
Joseph Ross, Prothonotary, salary from July to December, 1871, 5 months,	2,083 30	
Salaries of clerks in Prothonotary's office, from July to December, 1871, 5 months,	2,990 00	
Stationery, blanks, printing, &c	432 57	
		5,505 87
J. G. West, Coroner, balance of salary from July to December, 1871, 5 months, with amount paid to magistrates, as follows,	783 13	
Alderman Neubert, acting Coroner at inquests,	9 20	
J. G. Berry, J. P.	9 40	
Stationery, fire-irons and coal for Coroner's office,	16 65	
		818 38
Richard Hanna and Robt. Neillie, Janitors for offices,		45 00
Amount paid by Treasurer,		$37,425 20

Tabular Statement showing amount of Countersigned Warrants issued for each Department from January 1st, 1871, to January 1st, 1872, amount paid by Treasurer thereon, and amount outstanding.

Appropriations.	Departments.	Amount Issued	Amount Paid.	Amount outstanding
No. 1	Funded Debt	28,150 00	28,150 00	
2	Interest	1,638 67	1,638 67	
3	Interest, arrears of Interest, and Expenses on R. R. Bonds	119,209 80	119,209 80	
4	Commissioners' Office	6,452 53	6,452 53	
5	Controllers' "	4,610 13	4,610 13	
6	Treasurer's "	5,427 78	5,427 78	
7	Sheriff's "			
8	Coroner's "	5,956 56	5,956 56	
9	Solicitor's "	800 00	800 00	
10	Court House	5,110 87	5,110 87	
11	County Jail	12,378 80	12,378 80	
12	Court House and Jail	68,313 56	68,313 56	
13	Court of Quarter Sessions	40,228 95	40,228 95	
14	Court of Common Pleas	29,605 38	29,593 26	12 12
15	District Court	17,806 68	17,806 68	
16	Supreme Court	1,071 00	1,071 00	
17	Assessment of Taxes	18,084 57	18,084 57	
18	Election Expenses	2,632 27	2,632 27	
19	Printing, Stationery, &c.	6,257 60	6,257 60	
20	Bridges	4,205 75	4,205 75	
21	Roads	3,291 89	3,291 89	
22	New Townships	182 50	182 50	
23	Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny	1,250 00	1,250 00	
24	Alderman and Justices of the Peace	2,203 61	2,203 61	
25	Constables	3,658 84	3,657 84	1 00
26	House of Refuge	11,978 72	11,978 72	
27	Western Pennsylvania Hospital	8,082 65	8,082 65	
28	Premium on Fox Scalps	23 75	23 75	
29	Unseated Land Taxes	62 25	62 25	
30	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	78,516 06	78,516 06	
31	Contingent Fund	1,035 36	1,035 36	
32	Sinking Fund	25,000 00	25,000 00	
33	State Auditor	153 00	153 00	
34	Prothonotary's Office	1,566 61	1,566 61	
35	Work-House and Inebriate Asylum	79,861 15	79,861 15	
36	Outstanding Warrants previous to May 20th, 1871			
37	Western Penitentiary	11,045 52	11,045 52	
38	Law Library	379 40	379 40	
39	Gas Inspection	3,900 00	3,900 00	
40	Recorder's Index Commission	19,703 00	19,703 00	
41	Salaries and Expenses of Co. Officers	37,425 20	37,425 20	
		651,151 91	651,138 79	13 12

SUMMARY.

Amount issued for Funded Debt paid off, including $25,000 Work-House Bonds,		$53,150 00
" " Judgments, interest and expenses on R. R. Bonds,		119,209 08
" " Interest on Volunteer Bounty and Work-House Bonds,		12,811 00
" " Annual Sinking Fund		25,000 00
" " Commonwealth of Pennsylvania		73,510 06
" " Improvement expenditure, Court House and Jail,		53,473 99
" " Work House and I. Asylum on acc't 1 mill tax		42,086 15
" " Gas Inspection,		3,900 00
" " Recorder's Index Commission		19,703 00
" " Salaries and Expenses of County Officers,		37,425 20
" " Ordinary County Expenses,		210,882 71
		$651,151 91

The ordinary expenses of the County for 1871 are in excess of those for 1870 by $6,617.56. The material variation is shown in the following table.

DEPARTMENTS.	1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Treasurer's Office,	4,000 70	5,427 78	1,427 78	
County Jail,	10,360 75	12,378 30	2,017 55	
Court of Quarter Sessions,	37,457 43	40,228 95	2,771 52	
Court of Common Pleas,	26,791 16	29,605 38	2,814 22	
Assessment of Taxes,	10,112 77	18,034 57	7,921 80	
Printing, Stationery and Advertising,	7,746 56	6,257 60		1,488 96
Bridges,	11,882 30	4,205 75		7,676 55
Roads,	1,290 00	3,291 39	2,001 39	
House of Refuge,	20,556 28	11,978 72		8,577 56
Prothonotary's Office,	1,566 61	1,566 61	324 05	
Western Penitentiary	7,206 57	11,045 52	3,838 95	

The increase for County Jail is caused by payment of an old bill to Managers of the Work-House and Inebriate Asylum, for maintenance of prisoners in 1870, which was unadjusted until 1871, $3,034.74. The expense of keeping criminals from Armstrong county is also included in the above statement. The triennial assessment in 1871 produces the heavy outlay in that department. By Act of Assembly of February 14th, 1871, an additional issue, 3d series, of 7 per cent. bonds, $100,000, was made to the Board of Managers of the Work-House and Inebriate Asylum. The net increase, however, for the year in total Funded Debt, is but $15,954.51.

The Act of Assembly of March 11th, 1870, directing the moneys of the county to be deposited on interest with the highest bidder, has now been tested for a year, with following result: Total interest received from December 13th, 1870, to December 13th, 1871, is $7,259.94, from which deducting increased salary and clerk hire allowed to Treasurer, $3,000, leaves net gain for county, $4,259.94.

The operations for five months of the law known as the Fee Bill, are detailed, so far as they reach, in this fiscal statement. The principle on which this law is based, of remunerating public officers by salaries instead of fees, is undoubtedly correct. Amendment is necessary to secure more perfect working for its enactments. A surrender by the State to the county of all interest in official fees; prepayment of costs in all cases, so far as may be consistent with justice; and a strict enforcement of returns by public officers, if added to its provisions, will, in my judgment, render this law of practical benefit to the public.

On July 5th, 1871, judgment was obtained by the county against the Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co., for $238,567, being for interest guaranteed by the Company on bonds issued by the county in subscription of her capital stock, but which the county was compelled to pay by process to law. At the June term, 1871, of the Supreme Court, this judgment was confirmed. It is not enumerated amongst the resources of the county in the detailed account, as there is a proposition now pending for its amicable liquidation. The proceeds of it belong fairly to the Sinking Fund, and should be strictly applied to the redemption and cancellation of Compromise Rail Road Bonds.

With this Eleventh Annual Report, my official relations with the taxpayers will terminate. I desire to express my grateful acknowledgments for the confidence so long reposed in me, and to point with satisfaction to the present financial condition of Allegheny County.

JOSEPH F. DENNISTON, *County Treasurer,*

In account with Taxes, 1870.

DR. *County Tax.*

To amount assessed as per Duplicates		$495 709 84
CR.		
By amount accounted for per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871	$391,710 01	
" amount accounted for per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1872	62,518 36	
" Discounts allowed Tax-payers	16,680 62	
" Exonerations allowed by County Commissioners	24,800 85	
		495,709 85
DR. *State Tax.*		
To amount assessed as per Duplicates		7,732 11
CR.		
By amount accounted for per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871	$6,037 50	
" amount accounted for per Controller's Report, to January 1st, 1872	914 03	
" Discounts allowed Tax-payers	21 40	
" Exonerations allowed by County Commissioners	529 18	
		7,732 11
DR. *Poor Tax.*		
To amount assessed as per Duplicates		$ 23,334 55
CR.		
By amount accounted for per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871	$19,096 48	
" amount accounted for per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1872	2,474 46	
" Discounts allowed Tax-payers	707 26	
" Exonerations allowed by County Commissioners	1,056 35	
		23,334 55
DR. *Work-House Tax.*		
To amount assessed as per Duplicates		82,620 37
CR.		
By amount accounted for per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871	$65,273 20	
" amount accounted for per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1872	10,469 10	
" Discount allowed Tax-payers	2,778 63	
" Exonerations allowed by County Commissioners	4,099 54	
		82,620 37
DR. *Improvement Tax.*		
To amount assessed as per Duplicates		20,778 04
CR.		
By amount accounted for per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871	$16,876 50	
" amount accounted for per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1872	2,594 02	
" Discount allowed Tax-payers	696 70	
" Exonerations allowed by County Commissioners	1,110 82	
		20,778 04

JOSEPH F. DENNISTON, *County Treasurer,*

In account with Allegheny County.

DR. *County Funds.*

To Balance due per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871		$177,254 17
" County Tax, 1864, from Lien Docket	$ 96	
" " " 1865, " " "	10 08	
" " " 1866, " " "	4 33	
" " " 1867, " " "	12 94	
" " " 1868, " " "	6 55	
" " " 1869, " " "	15 26	
" " " 1870, " " "	99 74	
" " " Duplicates,	62,518 36	
" " " 1871, " "	472,487 09	
		535,146 31
" Work-House Tax, 1866, from Lien Docket	$ 16	
" " " " 1868, " " "	60	
" " " " 1869, " " "	1 60	
" " " " 1870, " " "	15 12	
" " " " " Duplicates	10,469 10	
" " " " 1871, " "	39,460 81	
		49,947 39
" Improvement Tax, 1869, from Lien Docket	1 51	
" " " " 1870, " "	4 25	
" " " " " Duplicates	2,594 02	
		2,600 18
Miscellaneous sources as per detailed statement of revenue, viz.,		
Interest account	$7,259 94	
Western Pennsylvania Hospital	4,318 92	
County Gauger	155 24	
Interest and Expenses on R. R. Bonds	62 42	
Court of Quarter Sessions	13,876 77	
Court of Common Pleas	860 00	
District Court	488 00	
Fines and Forfeitures	93 31	
Gas Inspection	3,900 00	
Prothonotary's Office	8 25	
Court House	17 00	
County Jail	1,642 00	
Work-House and Inebriate Asylum	40,000 00	
Salaries and Expenses of County Office	40,958 38	
		113,040 23
		877,988 28
CR.		
By Countersigned Warrants of 1870, paid in 1871	35 25	
" " " " 1871, " "	651,138 79	
		651,174 04
Balance due by County Treasurer,		$226,814 24

* This balance subject to deduction for payment made Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, $47,753.49 State Tax, in August, 1871, for which Warrant is not granted to the Treasurer until settlement of his State Tax account with county.

Rail Road Bond Account.

To Amount outstanding per Controller's Report, to January 1st, 1871,		$2,129,382 02
" New 6 per cent. Bonds issued in 1871, on account of Registered Bonds at 50 years from January 1st, 1863, cancelled—		
Coupon	$1,000 00	
Registered	690 00	
		1,690 00
" New 5 per cent. Bonds issued in 1871, on account of Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co., for original 6 per cent. Bond surrendered—		
Coupon,		1,000 00
		2,132,222 02
Deduct amount of Coupon Bonds purchased by Sinking Fund in 1871,	$28,000 00	
Deduct amount of Registered Bonds, purchased by Sinking Fund in 1871,	3,795 49	
Deduct amount of Registered Bonds merged in Coupon and Registered Bonds,	1,690 00	
		33,485 49
Total outstanding, interest at 5 per cent		$2,098,736 53
Amount of original 6 per cent. Bonds issued to Rail Road Companies, outstanding, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871,	144,000 00	
Settled and compromised in 1871,	1,000 00	
Total outstanding	$143,000 00	

Sinking Fund.

DR.

To Balance per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871		$ 245 15
" Annual Appropriation, August 30, 1871, per Act of Assembly,		25,000 00
		$25,245 15
CR.		
By Coupon Bonds purchased in 1871, 18,000.00 @ 79¾ p.ct.	14,265 00	
" " " " 10,000.00 " 79¾ "	7,950 00	
" Registered Bonds, " " 329.16 " 79 "	260 03	
" " " " 3,466.33 " 79¾ "	2,755 78	
		25,230 76
Balance in Fund,		$14 39

Total in Sinking Fund.

Amount per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871,		$530,818 54
Coupon Bonds purchased in 1871	$28,000 00	
Registered Bonds " "	3,795 49	
		31,795 49
		$562,614 03

Countersigned Warrant Account.

Amount issued in 1861 and outstanding per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871		$83 80
Amount issued in 1862 and outstanding per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871		71 19
Amount issued in 1865 and outstanding per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871		6 00
Amount issued in 1868 and outstanding per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871		50
Amount issued in 1870 and outstanding per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871	35 25	
Amount paid by Treasurer in 1871	35 25	
Amount issued in 1871, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1872	651,151 91	
Amount paid by Treasurer in 1871	651,138 79	
		13 12
Total Countersigned Warrants outstanding		$174 61

Allegheny County

In Account with Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DR.

To amount of State Tax, 1870, and arrears paid per receipt of State Treasurer,		$80,394 65
CR.		
By amount of State Tax, collected by County Treasurer from Duplicates of 1870, and lien docket for 5 years,	$6,954 13	
Less Treasurer's commission 1 per cent.	69 54	
	$6,884 59	
By Countersigned Warrant favor of County Treasurer for deficiency,	73 510 06	
		$80,394 65

Tax of twenty-seven mills in 1862, for interest on Rail Road Bonds.

Amount due tax-payers per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871,	$728 90
No change in this account for 1871.	

FUNDED DEBT.

No. 1. Volunteer Bounty Bonds, 6 per cent.

Amount outstanding per Contoller's Report to January 1st, 1871	$600 00
Deduct amount redeemed, as per Appropriation No. 1	$150 00
Deduct cancellation in 1864 omitted	100 00
	250 00
Amount outstanding	$350 00

No. 2. Work-House and Inebriate Asylum Bonds, 7 per cent.

Amount outstanding per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871	$ 137,000 00
Amount issued, 3d series, April 1st, 1871, per Act of Assembly	100,000 00
	$ 237,000 00
Deduct amount redeemed in 1871, as per Appropriation No. 35	25,000 00
Amount outstanding	$212,000 00

No. 3. Compromise Bonds, 5 per cent.

Amount of Coupon bonds outstanding, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871	$1,993,000 00	
Amount issued in 1871	2,000 00	
		$1,995,000 00
Deduct amount purchased and cancelled by Sinking Fund in 1871		28,000 00
Amount outstanding, viz.: 1752 bonds at 50 years from January 1st, 1863; 215 bonds at 20 years from January 1st, 1863		1,967,000 00
Amount of Registered bonds outstanding, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871	$ 136,427 14	
Amount issued in 1871	690 00	
		$ 137,117 14
Deduct amount purchased and cancelled by Sinking Fund in 1871	3,795 49	
Deduct amount merged in Coupon bonds in 1871	1,690 00	
		5,485 49
Amount outstanding, viz.: $113,884.65 at 50 years from January 1st, 1863; $17,747.00 at 20 years from January 1st, 1863		$ 131,631 65
Amount of Registered Scrip outstanding, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871		104 88

RECAPITULATION.

Funded Debt.

No. 1. Volunteer Bounty Bonds, 6 per cent		$ 350 00
" 2. Work-House and Inebriate Asylum Bonds, 7 per cent		212,000 00
" 3 Compromise Bonds, 5 per cent, Coupon	$1,967,000 00	
" " " " Registered	131,631 65	
" Scrip, " "	104 88	
		$2,098,736 53
Total Funded Debt		$2,311,086 53

Floating Debt.

Countersigned Warrants outstanding	$ 174 61
Compromise indebtedness not funded, exclusive of interest	143,000 00
Total Floating Debt	$ 143,174 61

Allegheny County.

DR.

To Funded Debt, as per statement in detail	$2,311,086 53	
" Floating " " "	143,174 61	
		$2,454,261 14

CR.

By balance due from County Treasurer, County Funds	$ 226,814 24	
" balance due from County Treasurer, Sinking Fund	14 39	
" outstanding taxes, 1860 to 1870, inclusive, and former years, due from Land Book and Lien Docket	5,797 78	
" Deficit County liability, to balance	2,221,634 73	
		$2,454,261 14

Valuation of Allegheny County.

City of Pittsburgh,	Real Estate	$15,985,048 00	
" "	Personal	393,232 00	
" "	Occupations	1,875,405 00	
			$18,253,685 00
City of Allegheny,	Real Estate	7,194,308 00	
" "	Personal	237,326 00	
" "	Occupations	1,203,095 00	
			8,634,729 00
Twenty-one Boroughs,	Real Estate	4,292,595 00	
" "	Personal	144,214 00	
" "	Occupations	767,043 00	
			5,206,852 00
Forty-five Townships,	Real estate	9,180,847 00	
" "	Personal	829,391 00	
" "	Occupations	1,181,524 00	
			11,191,762 00
Total Valuation			$43,284,028 00

Number of Taxables.

	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Total.
City of Pittsburgh	28,520	2,768	28,838
City of Allegheny	14,777	1,236	16,013
Twenty-one Boroughs	12,612	1,133	13,745
Forty-five Townships	15,196	1,904	20,100
	71,105	7,071	78,167

Statement of Exonerated Taxes Collected by Joseph F. Denniston, from Lien Docket, for the several Districts of Allegheny County in 1871.

DISTRICTS.	Local Bounty.	City.	City Poor.	School.	School Building.	Borough.	Road.
PITTSBURGH.							
Seventh Ward, old		10 56		2 40	6 40		
Thirteenth "		3 21					
Sixteenth "				2 12	2 15		
Twentieth "			1 79	1 12	1 40		
BOROUGHS							
Braddock				2 00			1 66
TOWNSHIPS.							
Wilkins	16 40			4 92			
Liberty, old		2 77		1 08	1 85		
Harrison, "				56			
	16 40	16 54	1 79	14 20	11 80		1 66

Statement of amount of Exonerated Taxes in hands of Joseph F. Denniston, County Treasurer, due the several Districts on January 1st, 1872.

DISTRICTS.	Local Bounty.	City.	City Poor.	School.	School Building	Borough	Road.
PITTSBURGH.							
Third Ward, old			13 28		3 90		
Fourth "					44 42		
Sixth " old	9 60	17 43	1 82		11 86		
Seventh " "		27 92	61 10	18 22			
Eighth " "		338 01	186 47				
Thirteenth Ward		3 21					
Fourteenth "	1 10			3 88	2 20		
Sixteenth "			1 43	4 16	4 20		
Twentieth "			1 79	1 60	2 00		
Twenty-third "		44 55	7 22	36 12	28 00		
ALLEGHENY.							
First Ward		10 36	3 46				
Fourth "	6 62						
BOROUGHS.							
Sewickley				15		07	
Manchester, old		57 25				24 59	
Lawrenceville "				8 54		3 39	
Sharpsburg				81			
Temperanceville				82		20	
South Pittsburgh				15 83		4 82	
Birmingham				30 03		27 67	
East Birmingham				108 84		55 21	
McKeesport				3 48		89 07	
Braddock				3 00	1 60	1 60	
TOWNSHIPS.							
Pitt, old		2 33		78 25	31 32		
Collins, "		34 36					3 50
Liberty, "				25 08	4 35		14 84
Wilkins, "	81 60			32 98			1 77
Patton, "				3 07			
Chartiers, "	6 00			3 60			35
Reserve, "				60			08
Shaler, "				6 45			
Scott, "				1 93			
Harrison, "				3 26			96
	162 17	478 17	276 57	389 71	146 75	207 62	21 50

The following Districts having overdrawn the amounts due them on old Land Books, will be credited on account with the sums receipt for them in the above statement.

Borough of Birmingham, overdrawn	Borough Tax,	$ 10 01
" East Birmingham, "	"	287 72
" South Pittsburgh, "	School Tax,	179 50
	"	66 98
Township of Shaler, "	Road Tax,	3 89

Work-House and Inebriate Asylum.

Amount of total expenditures by County, as per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871		$458,100 67
Amount of cash paid Board of Managers, per George Albree, Esq., Treasurer, from License Fund,		10,500 00
Amount of cash paid Board of Managers, per Geo. Albree, Esq. Treasurer, in full of proceeds of mill tax, 1870,	$10,786 15	
Amount of cash paid Board of Managers, per George Albree, Treasurer, on account of proceeds of one mill tax, 1871,	31,300 00	
		42,086 15
Amount of seven per cent. bonds, 3d series, issued per Act of Assembly, approved February 4th, 1871,		100,000 00
Amount of cash paid for interest on bonds in 1871,		32,775 00
Amount of cash paid U. S. revenue stamps for bonds,		100 00
Amount of cash paid Jackson, Moore & Co., printing receipt book for Treasurer,		9 75
Amount of cash paid Bakewell & Marthens, printing bonds,		7 50
Amount of cash paid Jonathan Neely, salary as License Commissioner to June 3d, 1871,		315 00
Amount of cash paid Wm. H. McGee, salary as License Commissioner, to June 7th, 1871,		322 78
Amount of cash paid John A. Scott, salary as License Commissioner, to Dec. 21, 1871,		700 00
Amount of cash paid Joseph Dilworth, salary as License Commissioner, June 7th to Oct. 16th, 1871		250 83
Amount of cash paid J. H. Robb, salary as License Commissioner, July 13th to Oct. 16th,		186 83
Amount of cash paid Jacob Stuckrath, salary as License Commissioner, Oct. 16th to Dec. 21st, 1871,		126 39
Amount of cash paid James McGunnigle, salary as License Commissioner, Oct. 16th to Dec. 21st, 1871,		126 39
Amount of cash paid Jos. F. Denniston, Treasurer of License Fund, salary to Dec. 31, 1871,		500 00
Total expenditure by County to date		$626,101 29

JOSEPH F. DENNISTON, *Treasurer of License Fund,*

In account with the Board of Inspectors of Allegheny Co. Prison.

DR.

To balance due Board of Inspectors, per Controller's Report to January 1st, 1871		$ 4,787 00
To amount collected from Liquor Licenses from Dec. 31st, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1871		51,439 00
		$56,227 00

CR.

By amount paid on Warrants of Board of Inspectors, viz.—		
Allegheny County, in lieu of one mill tax not levied	$40,000 00	
George Albree, Treasurer of Board of Managers	10,500 00	
License Board, salaries	2,922 22	
Treasurer of License Fund, salary	500 00	
Printing and stamps	117 25	
		$ 56,139,47
Balance due Board of Inspectors, January 1st, 1872		$ 87 78

The following statement has been furnished by the Treasurer of the Board of Managers for publication in this Annual Report:

The Treasurer respectfully presents the following statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Work-House for the year 1871.

	Dr.	Cr.	
To Balance on hand December 31st, 1870,	$ 8,852 55		
" Board of Prison Inspectors,	152,686 15		
" Interest,	418 68		
" Convict Labor,	9,685 47		
" Sundries,	66 07		
			$171,519 52
By Construction,		$125,696 16	
" Coal for Brickmaking,		2 484 10	
Current Expenses.			
" Salaries,	14 209 34		
" Beef,	2 268 09		
" Pork,	242 14		
" Flour,	2,645 51		
" Groceries and Provisions,	3,618 28		
" Clothing and Bedding,	3,793 64		
" Shoes for Prisoners,	1,556 55		
" Furniture,	2,008 69		
" Carpets,	1,760 00		
" Kitchen Ware,	980 46		
" Coal for Gas and Fuel,	1,328 57		
" Hardware and Tools,	367 52		
" Live Stock,	188 00		
" Feed,	1,158 15		
" Sewing Machines,	176 30		
" Drugs and Medicines,	500 14		
" Paints and Varnish,	534 62		
" Night Buckets,	315 00		
" Revolvers,	63 00		
" Insurance,	484 33		
" Taxes,	69 65		
" Freights,	506 81		
" Postage, Stationery and Papers,	392 05		
" Sundries,	678 74		
			$169,426 80
Balance,		$ 2 092 72	
			$171,519 52

GEORGE ALBREE, *Treasurer.*

Personally appeared Henry Lambert, Controller of Allegheny County, who being duly sworn, deposed and said, that the statement of the Fiscal Affairs of said County to January 1st, 1872, as submitted by him this day, is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and is a transcript of the books, as kept in his office.

HENRY LAMBERT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 26th day of January, 1872.

JAMES P. STERRETT,
President Judge.

Allegheny County Home.

In making our usual Annual Report, it becomes us to suitably acknowledge our indebtedness to God, the source of all good, for his great mercy and many blessings vouchsafed unto the inmates of our Home.

"It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord."

We have experienced another year of general good health. Though a terrible epidemic has long prevailed in our cities and densely peopled boroughs, the noisome pestilence has not come nigh us. We rejoice in this signal and merciful exemption, and hope and trust it will continue.

The faithful labors of our kind-hearted and attentive Physician has contributed in no small degree to the comfort of the sick and afflicted members of the household, and by timely care has been taken, and means used, to guard against the introduction of small-pox into the Home. To this end, the efforts of all our officers have been assiduously directed—cleanliness in the rooms, and of the inmates, have been carefully observed and required.

We regard the year just closed as one of prosperity to our Home and its interests generally.

Allegheny County Home and Farm are situated in South Fayette Township, at "Woodville Station" and "Woodville Post Office," on the Chartiers Valley Railway, ten miles from Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

Persons wishing to communicate with the Management of the Institution, can address their letters to

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME,
Woodville Post Office,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

The Directors meet at the Home on the second Thursday of every month, for the transaction of whatever business may be presented.

OFFICERS FOR 1871.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES G. MURRAY, *President.*
ABDIEL M'CLURE, *Secretary.*
THOMAS VARNER, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT.
ROBERT H. DAVIS.
SUPERINTENDENT.
JAMES M. MELROY.
PHYSICIAN.
DAVID DONALDSON, M. D.
CHAPLAIN.
Rev. C. G. BRADDOCK.
MATRON.
Miss MARY H. JORDAN.
TEACHER AND ASSISTANT MATRON.
Miss SOPHIA C. HAYS.
FARMER.
JAMES Mc. PORTER.

OFFICERS FOR 1872.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
*ABIEL M'CLURE, *President.*
THOMAS VARNER, *Secretary.*
JAMES G. MURRAY, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.
JAMES M. MELROY.
PHYSICIAN.
DAVID DONALDSON, M. D.
CHAPLAIN.
Rev. JAMES MILLS.
MATRON.
Mrs. SOPHIA C. HAYS.
TEACHER AND ASSISTANT MATRON.
Miss EMILY A. BARRY.
FARMER.
JAMES M. PORTER.

Mr. M'Clure resigned his office of Director January 11, 1872.

RECEIPTS FOR 1871.

Balance per statement January 1st, 1871,		$ 2,726 78
Warrants on County Treasurer,		22,219 75
Proceeds Directors' notes in First National Bank of Allegheny,		2,910 50
Fines for violation of Sabbath liquor law,		1,081 50
Fines per Court sentences received of Sheriff Fleming,		100 00
Fines for swearing, per James M. Love, Esq.,		4 60
From inmates, their friends and others, on account of moneys incurred in the Home, Hospitals, &c., and funds left by deceased persons,		1,179 63
Indenture funds,		75 00
Balance in full of Kaufman mortgage account, per W. D. Moore, Esq.,		111 00
Out-door relief refunded,		2 00
From other Poor Districts,		7,004 74
Interest from First National Bank, Allegheny,		58 00
Potatoes sold by J. M. Melroy, Superintendent,		163 10
Hides and calf skins sold by J. M. McElroy, Superintendent,		64 00
Two calves " " "		17 00
Old iron " " "		5 85
Rags " " "		1 08
Seed corn " " "		5 00
Meat " " "		10 00
Butchering hogs for Esquire Nicholson,		54 00
Rent of tenant house,		12 00
Swine,		
		$37,749 74

EXPENDITURES, 1871.

Flour and grain,	$ 1,407 61
Coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, fish, &c.,	2,241 31
Meat,	1,093 79
Dry goods,	1,277 48
Hats and shoes,	468 16
Drugs, medicines, trusses, spectacles, &c.,	197 98
Repairs, white washing, steam fitting, &c.,	397 59
Tolls and expenses to and from city,	77 88
Stationery, school, stamps, &c.,	17 54
Mining coal,	676 75
Tobacco,	210 60
Oil and lamps,	75 02
Harness and stable expenses,	46 06
Castings, including grate bars, &c.,	40 05
Salaries, to wit:	
Superintendent,	1,200 00
Farmer,	700 00
Matron,	500 00
Teacher,	350 00
Chaplain,	100 00
Physician,	400 00
James G. Murray, Director,	25 00
Abdiel M'Clure, Director,	25 00
Thomas Varner, Director,	25 00
Lumber for general uses,	161 68
Fruit trees, seeds and plants,	71 63
New wagon,	183 00
Implements for farm,	55 80
Queensware,	60 00
Hardware,	48 47
Brushes and brooms,	44 10
Tinware,	64 85
Blacksmithing,	104 17
New pump for boiler,	124 65
Hospital attendant,	73 50
Live stock,	27 52
Fruit and vegetables,	57 48
House furnishing,	46 86
Platform scales,	22 00
Apparatus for cooking feed for stock,	31 55
Reading matter, including newspapers for the inmates generally, and for the schools,	72 25
State taxes of 1871,	$1 95
Less discount	9
	1 86
Total cost of Home and Farm,	$12,815 48
Insane—"West Penn'a. Hospital" at Dixmont,	5,601 55
Insane—"County" patients paid H. Lambert, Esq., "Controller," for bills of Allegheny county,	4,279 12
Note paid First National Bank of Allegheny,	3,000 00
Out-door relief, including bills of physicians, undertakers, and cemeteries,	4,222 27
Tenant house,	879 17
Contributed, per agreement with the "Chartiers Valley Railway Company," Robert Lea, Thomas L. Gamble and others, towards building "Woodville" Station and House,	$200 00
	39 60
Board walk from Chartiers creek to station,	239 60
	2,383 33
Salary of General Agent from Nov. 1st, 1870, to Jan. 1st, 1872,	189 80
Temporary hospital for patients having contagious diseases,	416 39
Justices', constables' and others, costs, fees, fares, &c.,	200 07
Lodging rooms built for sojourners,	215 27
Assisting inmates and others to go to their friends and homes,	283 34
Fourteen months' rent of city office,	15 00
Mrs. Mary E. Kaufman, balance in full of mortgage account,	75 00
Indenture funds placed at interest,	
Merchandise bought for Directors of the Poor of Westmoreland county,	8 50
Directors of the Poor of Allegheny for railroad tickets,	16 40
Charles, Peebles & McGuire,	85 00
H. J. A., Rochester,	13 70
John Fowler, paid Geo. Fortune Esq.,	2 00
Three copies Philadelphia "Legal Intelligencer,"	30
A. W. Enlow, Esq., expenses in matter of settling business of Wm. McMurtrie,	10 00
Book, stationery, stamps &c., for office of General Agent,	47 90
Bakewell & Marthens, printing,	10 00
General Agent's expenses, attending the meetings of the Board, fares on steam and street cars, tolls, and expenses going to, and returning from, New Castle and Freeport, on "Home" business,	16 06
Pamphlet laws, and binding twenty-one volumes by W. G. Johnston & Co.,	24 80
"Homeopathic Hospital," Pittsburgh,	14 43
"Pittsburgh Infirmary,"	122 68
"Home for the Friendless," Allegheny,	13 00
Wm. McMurtrie, for bills paid to Wm. McMurtrie, Jr.,.... $28 25	
John S. McBride, ... 8 50	
	36 75
Paid other Poor Districts:	
Directors of the Poor of Allegheny, ... $ 176 78	
Directors of the Poor of Westmoreland County, ... 24 22	
Directors of the Poor of Washington County, ... 15 20	
Guardians of the Poor of Philadelphia, ... 87 69	
Overseers of the Poor of Blairsville, Pa., ... 176 33	
	490 22
Unexpended balance, ...	2,269 41
	$37,749 74

In March our funds were almost entirely exhausted, and we were obliged to borrow money to pay current expenses.

The First National Bank of Allegheny discounted the individual paper of the Directors to amount of three thousand dollars.

The paper matured in July and was promptly taken up.

SUPERINTENDENT'S RECEIPTS.

The following amounts have been received and accounted for, by James M. McElroy, Superintendent:

For Potatoes sold, ...	$103 10
" Hides and calf skins sold, ...	64 00
" Tallow, sold, ...	17 00
" Old iron, sold, ...	5 85
" Rags, sold, ...	1 08
" Seed corn, sold, ...	5 00
" Meat sold to James Mc. Porter, ...	5 31
" Account John Robinson, per James G. Murray, Esq., ...	5 00
" Account Henry Honeker, per self, ...	6 00
" Account Mrs. R. M. Ammon, per Jacob Koeller, Esq., ...	5 55
" Watch of A. Weinott, deceased, sold, ...	12 00
" Hogs, $10.00 and $2.00, ...	12 00
" Rent of tenant house, ...	54 00
" Butchering hogs for Squire Nicholson, ...	10 00
" Money left by deceased inmates, ...	91
" Account Gesford Beck, per A. D. Burns, Esq	17 25
" Unexpended out-door relief funds, returned by Abdiel McClure, Esq., ...	300 00
	$619 55
Whole amount of receipts, ...	$37,749 74

Of which there was paid for,

Home and Farm, ...	$12,815 48
Out-door relief, ...	4,222 27
Insane at "West Pa. Hospital,"	9,780 67
Fourteen months salary of General Agent, ...	2,333 33
Bills of other Poor Districts, ...	490 22
Costs, fees and fares, ...	416 39
Office rent, fourteen months, ...	283 34
Inmates and others going to friends and homes, ...	215 37
Expenses per detailed statements, ...	159 76
Patients at "Pittsburgh Infirmary,"	125 68
Patients at "Homeopathic Hospital,"	14 43
Foundling at "Home for the Friendless,"	13 00
Total cost of maintaining the Poor for 1871, ...	$30,819 94
First National Bank, Allegheny, ...	$3,000 00
Tenant house, station house, &c., ...	1,569 64
Indenture funds invested, ...	75 00
Allegheny and Westmoreland Directors, ...	25 00
William McMurtrie, ...	26 75
Mortgage account, ...	15 00
	4,660 39
Balance unexpended, ...	2,269 41
	$37,749 74
Amount of Warrants on County Treasury, ...	$22,219 75
Amount from all other sources, per statements, ...	15,529 99
	$37,749 74

RECEIVED BY ROBERT H. DAVIS, GENERAL AGENT.

Fines for violation of Sabbath Liquor Law.

From John Thompson, Esq., West Pittsburgh.

March 7,	Fine of David Herring, ...	$50 00
"	" Fine of Wm. Griffiths, ...	50 00
"	27, Fine of Martin Bergner, ...	50 00
June	7, Fine of Mary Sullivan, ...	50 00
		$200 00

From John S. Hollingshead, Esq., Temperanceville.

March 25,	Fine of John Matthews, ...	$50 00
July	25, Fine of Patrick McGrady, balance, ...	17 50
		67 50

From Matthew Grier, Esq., Temperanceville.

March 27,	Fine of Peter Carlin, ...	50 00
July	25, Fine of F. C. Greenlson, ...	50 00
		100 00

From William Schmolze, Esq., Ormsby Borough.

April 17,	Fine of Thomas Williams, ...	$50 00
"	" Fine of Luke Rodgers, ...	50 00
August	8, Fine of Mary Galligan, ...	50 00
October	6, Fine of Christian Heslin and Adam Welser, in part, ...	74 00
"	26, Fine of George Felker, ...	50 00
"	" Fine of Lawrence Hoffman, ...	50 00
"	30, Fine of John Leonard, ...	50 00
"	" Fine of Joseph Hartman, ...	50 00
		414 00

From W. H. Barker, Esq., South Pittsburgh.

May 15,	Fine of Thomas Welsh, ...	$50 00
Sept. 4,	Fine of John Golding, ...	50 00
"	21, Fine of Mary Carroll, ...	50 00
		150 00

From James M. Love, Esq., Coultersville.

June 16,	Fine of William Beverage, ...	50 00

From Henry Swift, Esq., Wilkinsburg.

December 22,	Fines of Levi Rush, ...	100 00
	Whole amount Liquor Fines received, ...	$1,081 50

From Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff,

January 26,	Fine of James Copeland, by Court sentence, ...	$50 00
February 10,	Fine of Jacob Gunderman, by Court sentence, ...	50 00
		100 00

From James M. Love, Esq., Coultersville.

Feb. 21,	Fine of Joseph Pfeifer, for swearing, ...	4 00
	Total amount of fines received, ...	$1,185 50

From sundry persons on account of inmates of "West Penn'a. Hospital," at Dixmont, of "Pittsburgh Infirmary," and of the "Home," and from estate of deceased persons chargeable to the Home, to wit:

Charles Howard, deceased, per Joseph Smith, ...	$ 55 00
Charles Howard, deceased, per Joseph Smith, ...	15 00
Henry Dickerson, deceased, per "P. & C. Coal Co.,"	23 60
John Loos, per Henry and Ludwig Loos, ...	50 00
William McMurtrie, per A. W. Enlow, Esq., ...	112 85
Mrs. A. C. Downey, ...	8 00
Hugh Watson, ...	97 50
A friend, ...	55 43
Charles Matters, ...	78 00
William Raphahan, per August Abbott, ...	209 76
Samuel Stewart, per Thomas Varner, Esq., ...	286 13
Camillo Muller, deceased, in gold, ...	$14 00
Camillo Muller, deceased, premium on gold, ...	1 40
	15 40
John Patterson, per John S. Patterson, ...	15 00
James Irwin, per Mrs. Sarah Irwin, ...	50 00
Mrs. R. M. Ammon, per E. G. Krehbiel, Esq., ...	58 00
Mrs. R. M. Ammon, per Jacob Koeller, Esq., ...	3 25
	$1,182 92

Indenture Funds.

George Mertz, for Francis J. Hull, ...	$ 20 00
Charles Haas, for Harry Allen, ...	20 00
Frederick Haas, per Elizabeth Smith, ...	20 00
Rev. John Patterson, for Mary Elizabeth Ware, ...	15 00
	75 00

From Kaufman Mortgage account:

March 4, Balance with interest paid by W. D. Moore, Esq., ...	111 00
July 13, "County Home" Warrant, No. 215, ...	3,000 00
Sept. 14, "County Home" Warrant, No. 260, ...	1,200 00
Oct. 4, Out-door relief returned by John Hughes, ...	2 00

From other "Poor Districts, as follows, to wit:

April 17,	"Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh," on account of the cost of keeping poor persons belonging to Pittsburgh, ...	$253 84
On account of Taxes of 1868, by them collected from the several districts taken from ours, and added to theirs, by such location act. One-half the taxes, per arrangement, was to belong to Pittsburgh, and the other half to Allegheny County Home, ...		4,660 82
Interest per agreement, ...		191 14
August 7, on account poor tax of 1868, aforesaid, ...		275 00
Total amount from Directors of Poor, Pittsburgh, ...		$5,380 80
Overseers of the Poor of Freeport, ...		54 71
Directors of the Poor of Beaver County, ...		37 50
Directors of the Poor of Washington County, on acc't., ...		176 78
Directors of the Poor of Dauphin County, ...		38 90
Directors of the Poor of Westmoreland County, merchandise bought for them, $8.50, and J. Noel, $3.05		11 55
Directors of the Poor of City of Allegheny, including balance of tax accounts, ...	$677.27	1,304 50
Total amount from other Districts, ...		7,004 74
Balance in my hands January 1st, 1871, ...		324 96
		$14,036 12

Disbursements by Robert H. Davis, General Agent, 1871.

April 17	Amount this day collected from the "Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh," deposited to credit of "Allegheny County Home," in First National Bank of Allegheny, ...	$5,105 80
Paid State tax of 1871, ...		1 86
July 14,	Paid note in First National Bank of Allegheny, ...	3,000 00
Aug. 7,	Warrant received this day from "Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh," on account of outstanding Poor Taxes of 1868, deposited to credit of "Allegheny County Home,"	275 00
Paid for reading matter for the school and inmates generally, including newspapers, ...		75 50
Railroad tickets, Allegheny districts, ...		16 25
Paid for merchandise, Directors of the Poor of Westmoreland Co.,		8 50
Paid Mrs. Mary E. Kaufman, for balance mortgage account, ...		15 00
Indenture funds deposited in "Peoples Savings Bank, Pittsburgh," at interest, ...		75 00
Wm. McMurtrie Jr.,.) ..... Their account against		28 25
John S. McBride, ...) ..... William McMurtrie....		8 50
Assisted inmates and others to go to their friends and their homes,		215 37
Charles, Peebles & McGuire, ...		55 00
H. J. A., Rochester, ...		13 70
John Fowler, per George Fortune, Esq., ...		2 00
Philadelphia "Legal Intelligencer,"		30
A. W. Enlow, Esq., for services in settling affairs of William McMurtrie, ...		10 00
Books, stamps and stationery for office of General Agent, ...		47 90
Bakewell & Marthens, for printing, ...		10 00
Expenses of General Agent while attending to business of the Home, including tolls, steam and horse car fares, cost of going to and returning from New Castle and Freeport, ...		16 06
Pamphlet laws from Commonwealth, ...		8 00
Binding 21 volume pamphlet laws, bill of W. G. Johnston & Co.,..		16 80
Costs, fees and fares, paid magistrates, sheriff, constables and others,		266 49
Paid other Poor Districts:		
Directors of the Poor of Allegheny, ...	$176 78	
Directors of the Poor of Westmoreland County, ...	24 22	
Overseers of the Poor of Blairsville, Pa., ...	176 33	
		$87 33
Paid other Institutions:		
"Pittsburgh Infirmary,"	$125 68	
"Homeopathic Hospital," Pittsburgh, ...	13 00	
"Home for the Friendless," Allegheny, ...		138 11
Out-door relief, including bills of physicians, undertakers and cemeteries, ...		3,144 60
Balance, ...		1,102 80
		$14,036 12

The whole amount exclusively chargeable to the Home and Farm, for the year, ... $12,815 48

Average cost of each inmate for the year, ... 74 95

Average cost of each inmate per week, ... 1 44

Average number of inmates, one hundred and seventy-one.

In making up the account of cost of keeping the Home and Farm, no estimate of the value of the farm's productions was made.

All the expense incurred in producing them, however, is included in the account.

The inmates perform nearly all the labor of Farm and Home.

Though a very large proportion of them are men, there are but few of them able to do much work. Considering their physical disabilities, they work well generally.

The same may be said of the women, who work well, too.

Of the one hundred and seventy-six inmates remaining at the close of the year, 59 are simple or idiotic, 1 dumb, 3 deaf and dumb, 8 subject to fits, 4 paralyzed, 2 minus a leg, 2 minus an arm, 2 have St. Vitus dance, 2 are blind, many are ruptured, 5 are insane, (chronic and inoffensive cases,) and many others very old and infirm.

Generally speaking, the inmates are just such as ought to have the kind care and sympathy of those whose business it is to minister to the necessities of the poor and afflicted.

POPULATION OF THE HOME IN 1871.

Number of persons in the Home January 1st, 1871,	186
Number of children born in the Home during 1871,	9
Number of persons admitted during the year 1871,	212
Whole number in the year 1871,	407
Number of persons who left during the year,	209
Number of inmates who died during the year,	22
	231
Number remaining December 31st, 1871,	176

The following table shows the number of inmates in the Home in the different months of the year respectively:

January,	187	July,	172
February,	183	August,	163
March,	175	September,	168
April,	162	October,	165
May,	155	November,	176
June,	163	December,	176

Average number during the year,	171
Number of men in the Home, December 31, 1871,	105
Number of women in the Home, December 31, 1871,	47
Number of boys of 16 years and under, December 31, 1871,	19
Number of girls of 16 years and under, December 31, 1871,	11
	176
Number of white inmates, December 31, 1871,	174
Number of colored inmates, December 31, 1871,	2
	176

The following named persons died in the Home during the year 1871:

John Beitler,	aged 40 years.
Edward Dougherty,	" 28 "
Dorcas Scott,	" 20 "
Jane Murray	" 53 "
Patrick Murphy,	" 45 "
David Flavins,	" 39 "
Christian Wrestlin,	" 25 "
Michael Edgerton,	" 44 "
Henry Lei,	" 78 "
Dennis Maguire,	" 44 "
Mary Duffard,	" 22 "
Rosanna Rouse,	" 27 "
John Warner,	" 28 "
William Ware,	" 39 "
Camillo Muller,	" 83 "
Jeremiah Kelly,	" 76 "
Lucy Bold,	supposed to be " 60 "
Hannes Morse or Morris,	" 70 "
Fritz " wood chopper,"	thought to be " 60 "
Infant of Mrs. Olive Davis,	" 1 month.
South Fayette township "foundling" boy,	" 3 "
Infant daughter of Mrs. Marta Lewis,	" 22 days.

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

Wheat,	395 bushels.	Potatoes,	2,850 bushels.
Rye,	40 "	Turnips,	120 "
Oats,	850 "	Pork,	9,333 pounds.
Hay,	30 tons.	Beef,	1,780 "
Ears of corn,	2,825 bushels.	Veal,	960 "

Large quantity of corn fodder.

Besides tomatoes, cabbages, beets, parsnips and other vegetables in abundance. Of milk, a full supply, and a goodly quantity of butter.

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM.

Horses,	6	Hogs and sheats,	50
Cows,	18	Bulls,	1
Heifers,	7		

On the 27th of November last one of our horses was stolen from the stable. The thief broke the lock, made his escape with the horse, and has never been heard of since. Though a reward was offered, and hand-bills distributed in different directions.

INSURANCE.

As reported last year, all our insurance policies that expired in 1869 and in 1870, were renewed for the term of three years, at cost of two annual premiums paid in advance. In this way there has been saved nearly $400.

The Home buildings are insured to amount of thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars, as follows: By

Allegheny Insurance Company,	$5,000	Policy expires July 18,	1872
Western "	5,000	" "	23, 1872
Delaware Mutual "	5,000	" "	22, 1872
Citizens "	5,000	" "	25, 1872
Manuf's & Merct's "	5,000	"	Jan. 13, 1873
Insurance Co. of North America	5,000	" "	13, 1873

Insurance on furniture, stores, clothing, &c., insured by Ins. Co. of North America, ... 5,000 " March 28, 1873

Barn and stable with their contents, by Allegheny Insurance Co., ... 7,500 " July 18, 1872

Total amount of insurance,

On Home buildings,	$ 30,000
On furniture, clothing, stores, &c.,	5,000
On barn and stable and their contents,	7,500
	$42,500

SOJOURNERS.

Every year a great many poor persons, travelling on foot from place to place, some in search of work, some seeking their friends, and yet others going they know not where, nor for what, call at the Home, some for a meal, others for lodging and meals, and others requiring some articles of clothing also, to shelter them from the cold winter frosts. None of them are turned away empty.

About three hundred such have been fed and lodged, and some few of them clothed, during the year 1871. This class of people are never entered on our books, as regular inmates, and never, in consequence, do they swell the numbers in our table of admissions, discharges &c., as reported from year to year. Rooms for the accommodation of this class of people have recently been built, so as to guard against the danger of introducing contagious diseases amongst our regular inmates.

OTHER POOR DISTRICTS.

We have collected from other Poor Districts, $7,004.74.

We have paid to other Poor Districts, $490.22.

INDENTURES.

Seven boys and four girls were indentured during the year.

INDENTURE FUND.

This fund has been created in this way: In giving out children by indenture from the Home, it is provided that the party taking the child shall pay a certain sum of money for the child's benefit, and which it is to receive at the expiration of the indenture.

Until about a year ago, it was provided that $20 should be paid when taking the child away, and $20 every year thereafter till the sum of one hundred dollars was paid. As these instalments were received, the money was deposited in "Peoples Savings Bank of Pittsburgh," to the credit of "Allegheny County Home," with the understanding that the interest is to be compounded, and all for the use of the children respectively as they become of age (18 years old). Including the instalments embraced in the accounts of 1871, our Bank Book shows to the credit of this account, including interest to Nov. 19, 1871, $221.82. About a year ago the terms of indenture were so changed as to require the payment of $75 to be paid to the ward on expiration of its term, instead of $100, as previously provided and as above stated, in instalments of $20 per annum, to be paid with interest. If those sums are promptly paid, those entitled to them will not be thrown entirely penniless on the world, when by terms of the indentures they become free.

INSANE.

Insanity seems to be on the increase. At all events we learn of more cases of late, than we did in former years.

Thanks to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we have in our county an Insane Hospital, where insane patients can be properly cared for. For several years we have sent nearly all cases of insanity belonging to our Poor District, to this Hospital. It is the "Western Pennsylvania Hospital" for the Insane, at Dixmont, which is considerably more for our patients there, than they would cost if kept at the County Home. But of what value is money compared with the comfort and best interests of those who are not only poor, as far as this world's goods are concerned, but who are also deprived of their reason?

To make the insane comfortable as they are capable of being made, and to afford them such treatment as is best calculated to improve their condition in both mind and body, we believe to be the duty of all who have them in charge. That such duties, for them at our Home and Farm, can be at said Hospital, the expense would, we believe, exceed the cost of keeping them as we now do, at Dixmont. Indeed, we have neither suitable buildings nor any other facilities for the proper care and treatment of insane patients. Besides, it is not at all desirable to have the insane kept at an ordinary almshouse.

During the year just closed we have had on our list the names of 45 persons at the West Penn'a. Hospital. The average number for the year was 33½.

For such insane persons committed by the courts, who are without means, and have no friends "able or willing" to pay for them at the Hospital, the several Poor Districts in which they have a "settlement" or "residence" to pay for their support, the court in committing an insane person that is poor, certifies to the Hospital the "legal settlement" or "residence" of the patient, and to his inability to pay his maintenance. Then those having charge of the Poor in the district so certified, become responsible. Thus we have been obliged to pay to county of Allegheny for such cases, quite a large amount annually. We have just paid to the County Controller, Henry Lambert, Esq., for the last quarter of 1870, and the four quarters of 1871, the sum of $4,279.12, which includes court fees of $75, charged in ten cases, each $7.50. The average number of patients on these five bills is 21.

This is evidence of the rapid increase of insanity in this county, we need only say that the number of patients on this list, in April, 1868, was only ten.

For those on our regular Home list, we paid for 1871, ... $5,501 55

We paid Allegheny County as above stated, ... 4,279 12

Showing a total cost for keeping the insane, of $9,789 67

In the last three years 15 of our regular patients were discharged and 12 died.

The Home has been reimbursed for the accounts paid for a few of our insane at Dixmont. From this source the Home received for 1871, $1,067.05. There are some of these accounts not yet paid, but they are good, and will be collected.

At the close of 1871, Miss Mary H. Jordan, formerly our teacher, and who has been a matron of the Home for over four years, signified her desire to be relieved and declined, a re-election.

The Directors take pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful manner in which she performed the duties of her office. We all shall miss her from the Home. The other officers, the inmates generally, and the children, too, will remember her with pleasure. Her kindness to all of them, her fidelity to her trust, her kind attention to the sick and dying, all testify to her fitness for the place she so long filled. May Heaven's best blessings be with her, in her voluntary retirement from the active duties of her situation with us.

Mrs. Sophia C. Hays, who has been for the last two years our Teacher and Assistant Matron, has been elected Matron, to fill the vacancy made by Miss Jordan's declination of a re-appointment.

Miss Emily A. Barry, who has served in the Home at one time as Teacher, and another time as Matron, has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mrs. Hays, and is expected to enter upon her duties as Teacher and Assistant Matron, early in February.

Rev. C. G. Braddock, our Chaplain for many years, having now in charge two churches, found it inconvenient to perform his duties at the Home, and therefore declined a re-election. We trust his labors among those who are, and others who may be, inmates of our Home, will be abundantly blessed, and that many of them may have good reason for thankfulness for having been members of our household, and hearers of our late Chaplain, when he proclaimed the "good tidings" to them from time to time.

Rev. James Mills has been appointed Chaplain.

The condition of our Home and Farm is the best proof of the ability, efficiency, and faithfulness of all our officers, in the performance of their several duties, as pertaining to both.

The general satisfaction and contentment of those for whose good and comfort the Home has been provided, also, bear ample and grateful testimony to their kindness and proper consideration for those in their charge.

Our school has also been a delightful feature of our Institution. Much good has been accomplished here. The progress made in learning by the children will compare very favorably with those in our public schools.

GENERAL AGENT.

Robert H. Davis has acted as our General Agent since November 1, 1870, a term of one year and two months. Some months ago he notified the *Directors* that he desired to give up the appointment at the close of the year.

The Directors of this Board would here express their highest regard for R. H. Davis, Esq., for the straightforward manner and the kind Christian spirit that he always exhibited in transacting all business that came before them. Also all business entrusted to his care was well and faithfully performed.

After having served for over thirteen (13) years, he having declined to serve longer, now retires with the best wishes of all the officers connected with the Home.

The poor of the county have lost a sincere and kind friend, who was always ready to listen to whatever they had to say, and render them assistance by some kind word or deed.

The county also has lost a very faithful and good servant.

THOMAS VARNER,
J. G. MURRAY.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, March 16, 1872.

THE YOUGH VALLEY.

A Tribute to Pittsburgh Enterprise.

Some months ago a number of Pittsburgh capitalists became interested in the purchase of a large tract of coal land on the North Fork of the Youghiogheny river. From the Somerset *Herald* of Thursday we learn the following: "A few years ago, stimulated by the prospective building of the Connellsville road, men of pith and enterprise commenced looking up and acquiring the mineral lands along the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and then it was that William J. Baer, Esq., who had developed years to the study of geology and mineralogy, discovered the value of these lands and became their owner, and his judgment has since been sustained by Prof. Leslie and other eminent geologists, mineralogists and analytical chemists. Two years since, near the mouth of this valley, on the sunny slope of a beautiful farm on the line of the Connellsville road, he laid out the town of Irsina, threw a dam across the river, caused to be erected a large lumber mill, a foundry, and a score of houses, and soon others, catching the contagion of his enterprise, commenced building, and this hamlet became like

"Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain."

But the capital and business capacity of one man was unequal to the task of developing so vast and teeming an estate—six thousand acres in extent—and a few months since he sold to a party of Pittsburgh capitalists of Pittsburgh, among whom are numbered the late honored Mayor, Jared M. Bingham, William Smith, of the National Foundry and Pipe Works, Andrew Lyon, H. H. & T. E. Tack, of the Citizen's Oil Refinery; James Bown, John F. Dravo, Dr. J. Abel R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, and Jno. M. Kennedy. To this city, and to Baer & Scull, of Somerset, J. L. Claghorn and J. H. Lockwood, of Philadelphia, E. H. Reed and others. And now, under the shrewd and energetic management of Mr. Andrew Lyon, aggregated capital has wrought a wonderful change. A first rate railroad, about five miles in length, has been constructed through the heart of the property, and the town is being rapidly laid thereon. A locomotive and rolling stock have been built to order, another lumber mill has been added, an immense pair of boilers have been erected in the village and steam is distributed, through iron pipes, to different points where needed; a gigantic iron house for drying lumber on the cars, is nearly completed, a large brick yard located with steam is in successful operation, machinery for making fire brick will be placed in position in a few days, a manufactory for the production of oil barrels is contemplated in the near future, and the erection of coke ovens, of the most improved plan, at once—will be commenced as soon as the spring opens and the material can be procured. Scores of laborers are now employed and in a few months hundreds will be employed, ready monthly disbursements will soon be quaerupled; and all this where, three years since, was heard only the wood bird's notes or the echoes of the whistle of the plough-boy as he drove his team afield."

Says not the author well?

"There always ought to be rich men. There must be accumulations and combinations of capital, else there will be no fields of labor and enterprise into which, for the winning of livelihood and wealth, the new generation may enter."

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee.

The Republican County Executive Committee convened Tuesday afternoon, in the Lincoln club rooms, for the purpose of fixing a time for the holding of a convention to elect delegates to the State Convention, which will convene in Harrisburg on the 10th of April next.

In the absence of the chairman Dr. Gilmore was called upon to preside. H. M. Long acted as secretary

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to fix a time for the election of delegates to a county convention, and also the appointment of a time for the holding of this convention. It was then moved that delegates to the State convention.

Major Errett offered the following:

Resolved, That the Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention shall consist of one delegate from each election district in the county. The primary meeting for the election of delegates shall be held on Saturday, March 30th, in the cities and boroughs between four and seven o'clock P. M., and in the townships between four and six o'clock P. M., and the Convention shall meet at the Court House on Tuesday, April 2, at eleven A. M. The Convention so met shall elect by a *viva voce* vote three Senatorial delegates for the district, one from each election district in the county. The primary meeting for the election of delegates shall be conducted by the judges of election, one from between the rivers, one from south of the rivers, and one from north of the rivers; and seven Representative delegates two from the city of Pittsburgh, two from Allegheny city, one from north of rivers, and two from south of rivers.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Major Errett suggested that the phraseology of the call for the holding of the convention be the same as that used the past year. No action taken.

Mr. Negley moved that the committee now proceed to fix the time and the number of conventions to be held for the purpose of nominating candidates to county and State offices.

Mr. Long stated that the meeting had not been called for this purpose, but as almost all the members of the committee were present he would not oppose the resolution. The matter could be discussed, and if the members were prepared to vote on the question at this time, the time could be determined without any delay.

Mr. Jones opposed the resolution. He stated that the members had attended the meeting with one specific purpose, and he would not be prepared to vote on the motion. As a number of members from the country districts were not present, he thought it better to postpone the matter to another meeting.

The motion was then put and resulted in a tie vote, thirteen voting for and thirteen against. The motion was therefore lost.

Major Errett moved that when the committee adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Saturday, the 13th of April, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A member moved the amendment, "on Tuesday, the 16th of April, at 11 o'clock," which was agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned.

IN TROUBLE.

A Couple of Mt. Pleasant Sports Come to Grief.

Tuesday morning two young men giving the names of James Shiveler and Geo. Atcheson called at a saloon in East Liberty kept by Mr. Clarke. They asked for and obtained a couple of glasses of liquor and in payment offered a ten dollar bill. A young woman, who was attending the bar, had not the change and asked a gentleman present to change the bill. This he did, and Shiveler and Atcheson confused to drink and became intoxicated. Subsequently they went to the Western Hotel and took lodgings. The man who had changed the bill in the meantime returned to the tavern and said it was counterfeit, and demanded his good money back. This was returned, and then Mr. Clarke proceeded to arrest the arrest of the two men on a charge of disorderly conduct in his saloon, in order to secure them and keep them in custody until he could prefer a charge of passing counterfeit money against them. Last Sunday Chief Officer McWilliams succeeded in arresting the two, and conducted them to the East Liberty lock-up. On being searched there were found on them a skeleton key, a bottle of chloroform and an ounce or two of opium. They were committed, and last evening were brought to the Diamond street Station House. Here Atcheson made a confession, stating that he and Shiveler had a fight at Mt. Pleasant, where they reside, and that during the scuffle Shiveler had shot at a constable. They were locked up for disposition to-day, and a telegram was forwarded to Mt. Pleasant. In answer Justice Keistler asked that the two men be held to answer for assaulting and Constable Fretts. What with a charge of passing counterfeit money, and another of felonious assault and battery, the young men from the country have some trouble on their minds.

AN EXPLOSION.

Accident at the Works of Jones & Nimick—An Employee Badly Injured.

Shortly after four o'clock, Saturday afternoon, an accident occurred at the works of Messrs. Jones & Nimick, on Diamond street, resulting in the severe injury of one of the employees. At the time of the accident Thos. Davis, having run off the "heat" from one of cupolas in the works, opened the cupola doors in order to let the fire down as usual. Unfortunately a quantity of water had been allowed to gather under the furnace, and the fire when had now come in contact with it, caused a slight explosion occurred scattering the cinders over the foundry, and breaking a number of windows. After the explosion Mr. Davis was found under the platform severely burned about the head and face, and was conveyed to the office of Dr. McCook, who dressed his injuries, after which he was removed to his home. Davis is about fifty years of age, and had been employed in the foundry many years. His injuries are not of a dangerous character. Mr. Jones, the general manager, and Mr. Edie, foreman of the fitting department, were both standing in the gallery, within twenty feet of the former, when the accident occurred, but escaped injury. The fire department was called, but the services of the firemen were not needed, as the flames were extinguished with buckets of water.

A MAN'S HEAD CUT OFF.

Sad Accident near the Connellsville Railroad Depot.

About three o'clock Monday afternoon a carter named John Digman was suddenly killed on the Connellsville Railroad at the foot of Ross street. The deceased was employed as a driver by N. Bigley & Co., coal dealers. At the hour named he was crossing the track just at the eastern end of the depot in a coal cart. He happened to be looking up the track at the moment the train, which arrived at 2:10, was backing out of the depot. The cart was knocked from the track, but the unfortunate driver fell to the ground with his head on one of the rails. Two of the wheels of the car passed over it, crushing it to a jelly. Death, of course, resulted instantly. Deceased was twenty-three years of age and unmarried. An inquest will be held to-day.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 13, 1872.

We gave a few days ago a project of the New York *Bulletin* to keep *credit* accounts separately from *cash* accounts; in answer to a question how parties are to make their "credits" available, and in what they are payable, the *Bulletin* says:

The largest portion of the present deposits or all banks consists of the proceeds of the loans they make to their dealers. These are carried to the credit of the dealers, who draw checks which transfer these deposits or credits to other parties. When these checks are drawn in favor of dealers of the same bank on which the check is drawn, it really is a simple transfer of credit from A to B on the books of the bank. Checks drawn in favor of parties who keep their accounts in other banks, transform themselves into claims of one bank against another, which are adjusted through clearing houses.

In regard to this class of "credits" each institution will have to settle adverse balances at the Clearing House by transfers of credit checks on the creditor banks or by bills receivable falling due within a fixed number of days, say one, two, three or more days as may be agreed upon between the banks and the debtor banks will allow to the creditor banks the current rates of interest on the bills receivable given them in settlement of balances, which bills receivable will of course be endorsed by the debtor bank. Now as the banks assume no liability in regard to credit deposits except to receive them on deposit and in liquidation of indebtedness, the credit or banks will in no way be inconvenienced by receiving the balances due them in bills receivable having a few days to run, so long as they are drawn in the current rate of interest. And any bank that ever issues its *credits* in proportion to those of other banks, will derive no benefit from these over issues, leaving nothing to the debtor banks for the risk assumed and the accommodating thankfulness. If any bank is very strong in coin and legal tenders and bank notes, it may be permitted to liquidate balances in these if it prefers doing so rather than to run over bills receivable; but no bank should take the engagement to liquidate balances in coin, because, which should be an option, not an obligation. We think the more our system is criticised and analyzed the clearer will its advantages be, and the disadvantages compensated by no disadvantages which do not exist under the present system, or the system which ruled under specie payments.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
New 5-20s	109	108¾	108¾
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	107¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacific	114¾

	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	
Tennessee State bonds	66¾	66¾	
North Carolina, old	35	35	
South Carolina, July	34¾	34¾	
Virginia, 6's, old	57	57	
Missouri sixes	95¾	95¾	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	58¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	63¾
Phila. and Erie	29	North Penn'a R. R.	49
Lehigh Navigation	88¾	Camden and Amboy	125¾
Catawissa preferred	31¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16¾
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	37¾	Reading	96¾

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 14, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has presented nothing either new or important. Crude appears to be entirely nominal. Buyers are still shy and disposed to purchase sparingly. The result was, we have no sales to report, prices ruling the same as the previous day.

CRUDE.

The asking rates for the various deliveries are:—Spot or March 10c; S. O. all year 9¾c; B. O. all year 12½c; Parker's ₩ 77½; lower creek ₩ 75 per bbl.

REFINED.

In the absence of sales can only give the ruling rates, viz: Spot 21¾c; March 22½c; April 22½c; May 23½c, for oil delivered east.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 13.—The *Herald* says: The market yesterday was generally inactive and dull, following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper creek, spot.....$3 77½
2,000 bbls upper creek, spot.....3 75
2,100 bbls lower creek, spot.....3 75
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....3 85

OIL CITY, March 13.—Market quiet; nothing doing; ordinary on lower creek $3 75; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 85.

HOUSEVILLE, March 13.—Market quiet and inactive at $3 75a3 77.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 13.—Market unchanged at $3 75.

TITUSVILLE, March 13.—Market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Market dull; S. W. 31¾c; crude 11¾a11¾c; cases 27c; March 22¾ a23c.

NEW YORK, March 13, Closing 12.—Crude in bulk strong at 13½c; refined weak and unchanged at 22¾a22¾c; Philadelphia market: no sales, and prices more in buyers favor; refined 21¾a21¾c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 13.—Market quiet and firm at $3 75.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Refined steady at 22¾a 22¾c; crude 13¾c. Market quiet and dull.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Spot 21¾a21¾c; March 21¾a22c; April 22¾c; crude 11½c.

EXPORTS of petroleum from Philadelphia to foreign ports since January 1, 1872:

	This week.	Previously.	Same time 1871.
Antwerp		1,638,585	1,016,902
Bremen		1,460,013	206,796
Trieste		111,327	271,322
Dublin		82,000	
Rotterdam		460,016	140,036
Porto Rico		5,920	5,000
Lisbon		222,060	
Vindia		142,369	
Bilboa		206,680	
Gibraltar		459,467	425,742
Dunkirk		349,199	
Marseilles		331,474	75,309
Leghorn		130,970	83,417
Havre		216,887	
Messina		97,079	243,426
London		228,477	120,053
Barcelona		61,151	
Genoa		60,726	
Amsterdam		147,939	
Cork		387,101	1,260,660
Br. West Indies			12,125
Hamburg		10,000	1,200,203
Bermuda			74,500
Jamaica			3,000
Bristol		121,622	
Genoa			93,105
Sp. West Indies			2,000
Ebenezer			98,875
Stettin			137,733
Electrician		142,361	
Totals		142,361	6,920,495	6,261,381
Exported since January 1, 1872				7,062,856

Gloucester Fish Market.

Reported for the cook County Herald.

Georges Codish—About forty vessels have arrived the present week, bringing good fares. None in shipping order. A few lots have been sold for future delivery at $6 25 ₩ qtl; last sales at the market closing firm. Bank in light receipt, and selling at $6 00.

Mackerel—We learn of no transactions in Shore the present week. No. 1 and 2 are held at $17 00a 11 00. Bay mostly out of first hands; sales of a small lot of No. 1 and 2 at $12 50a10 50 ₩ bbl.

Fresh Halibut—In light receipt; last sales at $9 00 a10 00 ₩ cwt for white, and $5 00 for gray.

Smoked Do—12c ₩ lb.

Oil—Cod, 60c ₩ gal.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

The London *Times* of the 24th ult., reports: At a largely attended meeting of the manufacturers of Staffordshire Potteries, held at Hanley yesterday afternoon, it was decided to advance the prices of china and earthenware, in order to meet the increased cost of fuel and materials. Goods for the American market are to have five per cent. added to their price. The rise on articles for the home trade is not finally settled, and awaits the preparation of the new list, but an advance of ten per cent. was agreed upon as a preliminary measure.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872.

REMARKS.—The only change worthy of particular mention is in carbon oil and cheese, which will be found noted below. The demand for dried peaches is increasing, and holders are more firm in their views, and generally held for high prices. The receipts of flour, wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, &c., since our last foot up as follows: Flour, 645 bbls; corn, 1,510 sacks; wheat, 1,613 sacks; barley, 170 sacks; oats, 3,171 sacks; rye 170 sacks; apples, 61 bbls; cheese, 24 bxs; butter 58 pkgs; bacon, pieces, 9,945; bacon, tierces, 14. Trade is fair for the season, and prices generally unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks.

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,741	4,062	8,804
Apples, bbls	2,511	956	3,467
Cheese, boxes	544	316	860
Corn, sacks	9,194	6,736	15,930
Wheat, sacks	3,230	6,964	10,194
Barley, sacks	3,059	1,416	4,475
Rye, sacks	1,414	1,668	3,082
Oats, sacks	9,466	10,415	20,081
Butter, packages	313	453	766
Bacon, pieces	11,470	20,099	31,563
Bacon, tierces	119	154	273

Below will be found a carefully revised list of wholesale prices:

ASHES.—There has been a sharp advance in common and refined soda ash. The stock is light and prices firm. Sales are made at the following figures: Soda ash, common, 6¾a7c; refined (high test) 7¾a8c; Pittsburgh brand, 7½ per lb; pearls, 6½c.

APPLES.—Supply fully equal to the demand, with sales good winter at ₩ 3 bbl; fancy $5a 5 50; common $2 50.

APPLE BUTTER.—Prime at 70a75c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen, $7; gallon pails ₩ 100.

BEANS.—We are reported sales prime Navy at $2 25 a2 50 ₩ bush. The demand is active.

BROOM CORN.—Market is nominal at 7aS per ₩ lb.

BROOMS.—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50 ₩ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER.—The receipts of choice butter is not equal to the demand. We quote strictly prime at 30c, but the general price for good to prime is 28a29c; low grade 19c; grease butter 9a10c.

BACON.—Sales of sugar cures—Prices remain unchanged. Trade is moderately active at the following quotations: Sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; sugar cured sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear do 9c; breakfast bacon 10¾a11c; dried beef 11c; mess pork $17 75; ham sausage 10½c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¾c; do kegs 11c; do buckets 11¾c; pigs feet $2 10 ₩ keg. Receipts bacon, pieces 1,311; bacon, tierces, 109.

CHEESE.—Owing to light receipts and a light supply, prices have advanced 1c ₩ lb on all brands. We quote as follows: Goshen at 20a21c; Factory 19c; No Dairy in the market.

CIDER.—XXX $13 00 per bbl; large barrels $11 00a 12 00; extra cured $9 00a10 00.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 20c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5a5 50.

CARBON OIL.—There has been an advance, and we quote at 21c ₩ gallon. Demand active.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales at $6 00a7 00, with sales Sackett's Bell berries $17a18 ₩ bbl; cultivated $13a15.

CEMENT.—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 a3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00 a4 50; Calcined plaster $3 00a3 50; land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₩ bbl.

FRUITS, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.—Dried apples Sa9c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9¾a10½c; old sales; mixed 7¾a8½c; quarters 7aSc; currants, new crop, 10a11c; old sales, per lb; prunes $8 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS.—The receipts continue heavy and prices are weak and tending lower. We quote at 22a23c per dozen.

FLOUR.—We have no changes to note in prices. Stocks are ample, and buyers and sellers are apart in views, and believe that prices have not yet reached their highest point. We quote as follows: Mills: National, white wheat, bbls $8 50; sks $7 50; Fan Handle, southern amber, b ls $8 25; sks $7 50; Morning Star, red winter, bbls $8 25; sks $7 50; railroad, good extra, bbls $6 25; Graham flour, sks $5 25; sks $7 00. Stores—choice brands $8 25 per bbl; good $8 per bbl; baker's flour $7 per bbl.

FISH.—The fine market moves along quietly, and shows no change in prices. Sales are made as follows: Lake herring $3 25 ₩ half bbl. Whitefish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerel No. 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1, $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bbls $4 75a5 00, and $8 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for medium, and 7c for large. New Labrador, split, $8 50; do round, $6 00.

GROCERIES.—The demand for goods in this line is unusually large for this season of the year, and with an advancing market in the East for sugars, we expect to see still more business than we can handle until the close of the spring trade. Many of our leading houses already report that they are obliged to work their men at night in order to keep pace with the merchants which have been calling from Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia are being supplied for the first time in years, and at very best grocery markets in the country, and that they can save time and money by purchasing their goods here. Of the Pittsburgh trade, it is reported in speedy transit. Refined sugars have advanced ¼c; Laguayra, indications point to further advance. Cheese has also advanced ½ ₩ lb, and our market is almost bare. Coffees are quiet but very firm at

Following are the figures at which sales are made:

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23 a23½c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffees, full line of grades, 30a35c per lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c; cut loaf 13¾c; A 13¼c; extra C 13¼c; C 13¼c; yellow 10¾a11¾c. P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10¼c; Cuba sugars, choice New Orleans 11¾c; prime to good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder's, H. & E. Extra Choice, White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—Fancy, prime, 65c; choice 60c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 25c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

GRAIN.—The market is reported dull, with the tendency of prices lower. We have no new figures for wheat, and quote red winter, car lots, at $1 60a1 62; white Indiana $1 65a1 70. The market continues dull under continued heavy receipts. Oats are reported sales, by car load, at 42a50c. Corn—There again the market is dull and drooping, and we are carrying heavy stocks. We make no change in quotations; shelled, in car lots, 56a57c; sacks, 57a58c; car, high mixed, 58a59c; mixed, bulk, 56a57c. Rye—Supply light and prices remain nominal at 90c. Barley—We quote Western at 70a75c per bu. Barley—The supply is very light, and there is little demand. We quote at 90c a $1 00 per bbl; spring 75a80c.

HAY.—Little coming in from the country by wagon on account of the condition of the roads, but baled is arriving fully by river and rail. The supply is in excess of the demand. We quote baled on wharf and track at $19a22; extra choice timothy hay $23a24 ₩ ton.

HOPS.—The supply is light, and in sympathy with prices in the east, rule high. We quote: 71s at 90a0c ₩ 2. 70s 70a 40s44c.

HUSKS.—In good demand at 2½a2¾c.

HONEY.—Sales at 25a30c ₩ lb. Demand limited.

HORSES.—Rough Kentucky $165 ₩ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

HOMINY.—Mill sale 3c ₩ lb; Demand limited.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra 85a88c; No 2, 82a84c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter, 90a95c.

LIME.—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $a 25; Easton $1 15; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $1 80; coarse meal $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal $1 60.

MINCE MEAT.—Good brands are held at 12a 13c per lb.

ONIONS.—Sales in a jobbing way at $2 50a2 90 ₩ barrell.

PORK, ETC.—Dressed turkeys 18a20c; ducks 15a16c; geese 10a11c; chickens 15a17c.

POTATOES.—Prime peachblows command 75a80c ₩ bush.

RAGS.—Sales at 4a4½c ₩ lb. Demand active.

ROSIN.—Baking Powder—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 20; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $6 ₩ doz.

SEEDS.—Clover seed $6 25a6 50; timothy seed $3 50 a3 75; flax seed $1 80a1 85.

SALT.—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW.—Demand fair with sales at 8a8½c per lb.

WILLOWS.—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92a93 $1 00; fine rectified $1 00a1 05; rye and corn $1 00a1 05 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 as 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 14, 1872.

REMARKS.—We have few changes to note in prices, and those few are in drugs, chemicals hides and leather. The market is reported quiet and firm, with a fair trade for the season. All duty preparations are being made for the opening of the spring trade, which promises to far exceed that of previous years. The weather is mild, and betokens rain, which, should it fall in large quantity, will give us the usual "March rise." Following are the ruling quotations:

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 14, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	14	c Idaho	13½c
Eagle	14	c Duquesne	12½c
Conewago	13½	c Magnolia	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½	c Richmond	11½c
Sprague	11½	c Pacific	11½c
Americans	11½	c Mourning	11 c
Conestoga	11½	c Garner	11 c
Allen Pinks	12	c	

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Bates			

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	42½c	Conestoga Medal	22c
Portsmouth	33½c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28 c		

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1872.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	85	@ 90
Proof rectified		$1 00@1 05
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	200
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 75
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M"		5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old		2 25
Pure Rye		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00	
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75	
Holland Gin	2 90@5 50	
R. R. Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Cherry Brandy	2 00@2 50	
Port Wine	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine, "Crown"	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine, "Crown"	2 25@2 75	
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"	50@4 00	
Rum, "New England"	1 75@2 00	
Rum, "Jamaica"	5 00@5 50	

	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$22 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	20 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 0

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 14, 1872.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope, regular trade
Manilla rope, twelve thread
Manilla rope, six and nine thread
Manilla hawser laid oil well rope
Manilla hawser, tarred
Manilla bolt rope, tarred
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine
Sisal rope
Sisal bath twine, tarred
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine
American hackled hemp tarred rope
American hackled hemp white rope
Russia hemp tarred rope
Jute rope
Cotton rope
Tarred spun, marline and hambroline
Spun yarn
Hemp bath twine, tarred
Hemp sash and bell cord
American hemp packing
Russia do do
Italian do do
Jute
Patent self-lubricating packing
First quality oakum
American navy oakum
do do do best
Caulking cotton

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 14, 1872.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common (scarce)	50 00
Third common (scarce)	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	22 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	55 00
Partitions and dressing	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	30 00
Dry and thoroughly weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	40 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	40 00
Half-inch pattern planed	25 00
Half-inch pattern unplaned	20 00
Selected joists, vertical, with stripes	35 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
No. 2, 16-inch, sawed	4 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 14, 1872.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$5 75	$8 00
7 by 11 to 10 by 12	$5 50	6 25	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 00	6 75	9 50
10 by 12 to 11 by 14	6 25	7 00	11 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		7 50	13 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 20		8 25	15 00
16 by 18 to 16 by 24		8 50	16 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		8 75	16 00
20 by 24 to 20 by 30		9 00	17 00
24 by 28 to 24 by 36		9 75	19 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		10 50	20 00
28 by 34 to 28 by 40		12 50	21 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		14 50	24 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			25 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			27 00
34 by 58 to 36 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			31 00

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are suspect to approval of manufacturers when received.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 14, 1872.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	32@36c	harness, best city	40@41c
Oak sole, heavy	35@41c	Belt harness, country	30@35c
Oak sole, buffalo	32@35c	Belt leather, ₩ doz	3½@4½
Oak, slaughter in	38@40c	Band leather, ₩ ft	20@24c
Hemlock sole	24@25c	Skirting leather, ₩ ft	20@24c
Red sole B A mid	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 35@1
Red sole B A heavy	30@32c	Kip calf	1 20@1
Red sole Orinoco	28@32c	Wax'd upper, ₩ ft	35@40c
Slaughter sole, best	40@42c	No. 1 pad skins, ₩	9@10c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	doz	$6 50@7
Black bridle, ₩ doz	90@1 00		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	11½@12	Green salt calf, 17 lb	@10 c
Green butchers'	11	Green butch'rs do	@10 c
Green hides, over 8 lbs	10	Green hides,	@
Sides, one laster	9	nominal	20 @22
Green salt kip	14	@15 c	

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure	Labrador	Bank Oil	65c
Straits, ₩ gal	55c	Tallow	8@8½c
Straits, best	56c		

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 14, 1872.

The following are the current rates in this market:

Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	38c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	41c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	44c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	41c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	44c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	44c
Copper Bottoms, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	36c
Copper Bottoms, common grade	40c
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's pattern	45c
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's pattern	42c

PLANISHED COPPER.

	Less than Case.	Case, and over.
Sheathing size, 14x18 over 12 oz	42c	41c
Boiler size, as above, over 12 oz	44c	43c
Sheets over 20 inches wide		44c
All sheets l

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies March 14, 1871.
Two copies April 15, 1871.
Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

THE complete returns of the recent local elections throughout the State of New York show still heavier Republican gains than the partial returns indicated. In the city of Rochester, which last year gave a Democratic majority of eleven hundred, the Republicans elected the mayor and a majority of the city officers, while in a large number of other cities, towns and counties there is a notable gain over the Republican vote of last year. The Empire State is at heart Republican.

WORSE and worse. It is now stated that the accuser of Dr. HOWARD, who is in prison at Havana, has written a letter from this country to our Consul General in Cuba, acknowledging that the evidence given by him, and upon which Dr. HOWARD was convicted of complicity with the Cuban "rebels," was utterly false, and that his motive in giving it was to save his own life. A statement of these facts has, it is said, been forwarded to Washington, and it is to be hoped the government will take such prompt and effectual means for the release of its wronged and outraged citizen as his sufferings and his innocence call for.

THE remarkable progress on the part of Indiana in favor of the protective policy, as indicated by the character of the resolutions passed at the late Republican Convention, and the vote of her Congressional delegation on Cox's recent proposition to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill for the reduction of the tariff on iron, is commented upon with general satisfaction by the Protection press. The change is certainly a salutary and a sensible one, and it is pretty safe to predict that in proportion as other Western States—indeed all the States, ascertain their mineral resources and begin to try their manufacturing power, they also will wheel into line.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in Philadelphia, Thursday, injected Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT into his lecture on "Lost Arts," the injection being the only part which is not at least fifteen years old. He said: "Your great fellow citizen, whom some people irreverently call TOM SCOTT, is at the head of a company controlling $250,000,000. He places one hand on the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific; his influence extends from Saginaw to Mobile, and when he talks eastward from the Golden Gate, the wind of his coat tails topples over a State Legislature at every stride." Although he did not so intend, Mr. PHILLIPS paid Col. SCOTT a very high compliment. *If* he had lived in the time of ST. PAUL, he would probably have called him a demagogue; at least he would have uttered no good of him, as he has never been known to of any one.

AN extraordinary chapter in the history of railroad swindling and Congressional jobbery is given in a Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette* printed herewith. It should not escape the reader's attention. The statements are not all entirely new, though some of them are. Nor do they go far enough. The writer, however, promises more on the subject. We suggest to him that the public should know not only who is "the officer of a high United States Court," but who the members of Congress are who received or demanded their "rake" in the Fremont concern. We have for a considerable length of time been in possession of some interesting particulars, and might perhaps assist if the correspondent (Gen. BOYNTON) should be in need of suggestion. The time is coming when Congressional nominations will be talked about, and anything calculated to throw light on the availability of candidates for renomination be of service. We suspect that if Gen. BOYNTON goes ahead, as he promises, more than one of the members tarred with the Fremont stick will conclude not to run again. They will if they are wise.

THE death of MAZZINI, at Pisa, at the very time when, according to a Paris telegram, he was at a point in the Tyrol, engaged in making preparations for a revolutionary invasion of his country, furnishes a striking illustration of the apocryphyal character of a considerable portion of the "news" which we get from Italy. Nor could his death have well been as sudden and unexpected as the telegraph reports it. Several accounts have of late been received here concerning his wasted health and failing powers, and his decease can hardly, therefore, have been wholly a surprise to his friends at home. It is doubtful whether he entertained any serious project of revolt against the government, for with all his radicalism he was sufficiently practical to see the hopelessness and could not have failed to foresee the utter hopelessness of success in such an undertaking. If he did, however, his death puts an end to it, and to all speculations concerning its effect on Italy and Europe. That MAZZINI loved his country intensely, none will doubt. Whether his affection always manifested itself in the wisest forms, is not now to be discussed.

IT is to be hoped that Congress will resolutely set its face against the claim which is being urged for payment for the destruction of William and Mary College, during the war. It is true that the amount asked for is comparatively small; but we learn that the claim is put forward as a sort of test case, and that if it is decided favorably other claims, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of twenty millions of dollars, will be brought up on the basis of the precedent thus established. In all human likelihood there is at the bottom of this claim, as well as of most schemes which, like it, contemplate a grab at the public treasury, a ring of speculators who expect to make a handsome thing out of the project. The Yankee who was the other day reported to have said in London that if the TICHBORNE case had been an American affair the jury would have first brought up the claimant's bonds, and afterwards have found a verdict in his favor, must have had the tricks of these shrewd operators in his mind's eye when he made the remark. The House deserves well of the country for the fidelity with which it has thus far guarded the interests of the people during the present session. It is to be hoped it will continue to stand firm throughout.

ACCORDING to the statement of our special Washington correspondent, it is an open question whether Admiral POLO shall be received as Spanish Minister, or not. It is feared by the Government that his presence in this country, against which he has the reputation of being extremely hostile, can only serve to increase the already existing complications between the two powers. On the other hand, the editor of the *El Cronista*, the Spanish organ in New York, emphatically declares that whoever opposes the reception of the Admiral as Ambassador, is ignorant of the true qualities of that gentleman; in whose behalf he dedines the report that he has ever written anything inimical to the United States, as alleged. On the contrary, he states that the Admiral elicited so much admiration among our people for his intelligence and amiability when commanding a Spanish frigate eight or nine years ago, that while his vessel was lying in the harbor of New York, he was invested by the municipal authorities with the freedom of the city, an honor very seldom bestowed on foreigners, the distinction being applauded by everybody. The editor rejects as absurd the idea that Admiral POLO should come here as the representative of the President of the Madrid Ministry instead of the whole nation, and believes that the Spanish Government has recalled Minister ROBERTS and designated Admiral POLO to succeed him, for the sole purpose of still further strengthening the amicable relations existing between the two countries.

A POUND of proof is worth a ton of theory. A tabular statement of the actual total cost, during the past twelve consecutive years, of the uniform of a private of United States marine, taken from the official records of the Department at Washington, shows it to be as follows:

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
$44 91¼	$38 03½	$45 96	$59 36¼
1864.	1866.	1867.	
$65 76	$91 33	$69 16	$53 57
1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
$46 55	$46 28	$42 98	$47 40

To understand the matter fully, it should be remembered that in 1860 a considerable number of articles which enter into the composition of the uniform, were imported free of duty, while on others the rate of duty was very low. Last year, and the year before, the rates of tariff were advanced from ten to thirty per cent., notwithstanding which, the cost of the uniform in 1870 was—after deducting the premium on gold—only sixty-four cents more than the same cost in 1861, when it was cheapest, and $6 24 less than the cost in 1869, another year of low tariff. These figures derive their significance from the complete overthrow which they give to the doctrine of the free-traders that a protective tariff largely increases the cost of articles of common consumption; since, if the premium on gold is deducted from the cost from the uniform, as given in the above tables, during the period of the war, it will be seen that the cost was actually no greater after the tariff was raised than before. What makes the argument more conclusive, is the fact that the uniforms were all purchased in the same way, and the standard of quality was the same in all. We get the figures in question from a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*; not, however, from the salaried Secretary of the Free Trade League, who wrote the recent letter to that journal setting forth the importance of the Missouri "Liberal" movement.

OUR CRIMINAL POPULATION.

The question of our criminal population—their number and treatment—has ceased to concern merely the Courts and the Inspectors of prisons; it has come to be of interest to every intelligent citizen. Nor is it any longer a local question; it has become national, and by the Congress which is to assemble in London, next July, is lifted into the sphere of international questions.

The present report of the Western Penitentiary—the foundation of the present remarks—is not a mere formal statement, but shows a thorough interest in the work committed to the Inspectors. The fault of most of papers of this kind is not so much in what they contain, as in what they omit. They are generally routine reports, full of facts and too full of figures, but undigested. It frequently is the case that the officers have learned nothing from them, and hence they often start the question: why waste so much print and paper? They are a uniform as old almanacs, and about as useful. Last year's almanac is of no possible use this year, and too often last year's prison report is of no use this year—and yet there must be laws underlying the phenomena of crime as well as all other phenomena. There are such laws, and it is to the officers of these Institutions that we look for the meaning of the facts and figures. They hold office, in part, for this very reason. They should watch and study the results of their work, and grow wiser by the study of them.

Mr. THEO. H. NEVIN, the President of the Board of Inspectors, and, we take it, the author of the report, takes advanced ground on the subject of penal treatment. Adopting the Pennsylvania system as fundamentally true, he has engrafted on it the Auburn idea of congregated labor, and congregational worship and instruction. To these ideas, and as in harmony with them, he has added commutation—or the principle of *self-purchase*, and is asking the question, whether or not, even the best things in the Irish system may not be combined with *the* other two systems—thus giving us the *combined* or eclectic system.

In this aim, he seems to have the sympathy and co-operation of his fellow inspectors, his Warden and Chaplain. We believe it will yet be found, that laying the Pennsylvania idea of separate solitary confinement at the foundation of a system of penal treatment, and then allowing and encouraging the convict to work up from that through the congregated and intermediate systems, until he has, by his good conduct, worked himself into freedom, we believe that that will be the system of the future, and, we confess, we are ambitious of the honor of having the Western Penitentiary become the prison of the future.

Some interesting reflections suggest themselves in looking at the statistics of the Warden's and Physician's reports: *Physical health* of the prisoners when received—good, 128; impaired, 81, bad 4. *Mental health*—good 202; impaired, 10; bad 1. Now it will be observed that while nearly one-half were ailing in body, hardly any were ailing in mind. All of them had wit enough, though hardly the half had health enough to do full work. Doubtless many of these criminals had impaired their bodies, by excesses of various kinds, but no doubt also that some of them were born with diseased bodies; yet, in both cases, crime followed more or less naturally. Failing behind on the march leads first to struggling and then to desertion and bumming.

The very large number of convicts who had been connected with the army and navy—107 out of 213—shows how demoralizing the service is, and how demoralized is the material from which the service is recruited. The army and navy recruit the prisons, and the prisons recruit the army and navy. Commitments fell off, during the war, from 154 in 1860 to 113, 90, 89, 73 in the next four years respectively, and in 1865 rose at once to 150, and in 1866 to 280.

There are many pages devoted to statistical tables. If properly arranged they could be made to yield much valuable information; but it seems to us that many of the tables are, in their present form, of no special value. For example, there are comparative tables of the natural relations of the convicts now in prison, and also of the convicts admitted during the past year. But as this relation can not change during imprisonment—for, in this matter, prisoners are like the angels, they "neither marry nor are given in marriage," therefore *comparative* statistics between those entering prison each year and those already in prison yield no valuable results to the student of penology. The same remark is true of the comparative tables of the age, nativity, industrial pursuits, parental and social relations. But, in respect to education, physical and mental health, such comparative tables are significant, because they throw light on the sanitary and educational management of the institution. There is also a table giving the former trades and occupations of the convicts. But in this table the question to be answered is not so much what was the man's occupation, as whether he was occupied. Many are five "grinners" in the Western Penitentiary. Were they engaged in their trade when they fell into their evil ways, or were they on "a tramp." There is one "dealer in periodicals;" did he deal in the "DAILY COMMERCIAL"? or in the *Day's Doings*, and such like?

It is quite noticeble, from the physician's report, that, while a diseased body is more nearly related to crime than a diseased mind, that prison life is more favorable to the body than to the mind; and as the Chaplain says, in his very interesting report, that the English prison authorities "do not believe the proposition so glibly made, that the more you educate a man's mind in prison, the better you fit him for the criminal ranks," if this be a correct inference, it is pleasant to read that if they do take in a goodly number of "illiterates" they send more out.

Those who are interested in the Irish system will find much valuable information in the report of the Chaplain—information gathered from personal observation during his visit last summer to Dublin, Spike Island and Lusk.

The total population of the prison, during the past year, was 588, the number received was 213, number discharged 170, leaving on the 1st of January, 418. These three lines show what Capt. WRIGHT knows about prison discipline:

"365 were never reported for violation of rules; 84 were each reported once; 139 were each reported more than once."

AN EMPRESS OFFENDED.

When the Germans of Milwaukee protested against giving the Grand Duke ALEXIS a public reception at the expense of the city, probably few of them anticipated that their act would ever become the subject of imperial remark. If a St. Petersburg correspondent of a Breslau journal tells the truth, the Russian Empress, carefully reading the newspaper reports of her son's American tour, was deeply indignant at the affront put upon him in Milwaukee, and the fact that Germans were the offenders gave poignancy to the wound. Her Majesty spoke of their conduct as "boorish," with the element of "ingratitude" superadded, it seems, as the Protestants quite ignored, even if they condescended to remember the circumstance, that the Grand Duke is actually betrothed to a Prussian princess, whom he is to marry after his return to Europe. The depravity which could ignore or disregard so powerful and interesting a claim upon the kind and respectful consideration of the German nationality everywhere is surely very deplorable in itself, and as evidence of the deterioration of Teutonic loyalty in this country. The wickedness implied in the protest of the Germans appears more glaring and inexcusable in contrast with the admirable example set them by native born citizens. In recollection of their Muscovite enthusiasm it must be at once conceded that no shadow of a pretense can be alleged that the Germans were led astray by mere republican hatred of despotism.

Our sympathies are somewhat moved by the manner in which some of our German contemporaries are affected by her Russian Majesty's indignation. In their assumption that if the Prussian Princess referred to is a well educated young lady, the honor of the alliance is all on the Russian side, we quite agree. That we believe is always true in such partnerships, and the royal birth of the masculine party to the contract makes no difference. It is also true no doubt that the old Russian policy of forming marriage alliances with the German courts has not been favorable to the progress of freedom, and is with good reason unpopular in Germany. Her Russian majesty ought to have known and made allowance for these prejudices or opinions, and she might thus have escaped the error or inconsequence of claiming gratitude on purely imaginary grounds. Her assumption is, however, after all not surprising. The truth is that one of the strong foundations of monarchy in Germany is the atmosphere of imaginative and affectionate sentimentalism with which royalty is still invested. Formerly powerful enough to sustain all the pretensions of divine right, it even now surrounds kings and queens and their families with a respect which may yet last for many a day. By the most worthy of the humble classes, untouched by modern radicalism, a good king is looked up to with an affectionate reverence which extends to his family, and culture often refines and elevates instead of weakening or destroying the sentiment, a truth abundantly illustrated in the history of German literature since its revival in the last century. It is, therefore, not remarkable that the Russian Empress, herself a German, was offended that members of her nationality failed to recognize the sentimental respect which seemed due to her son as the prospective son-in-law of the German Emperor. Her Majesty is apparently not aware how completely the American Germans are republicanized, in spite of their love for the fatherland. When they shall have outgrown the spirit of antagonism to its opposite, with which their republicanism is still sometimes disturbed, they will be able to comprehend how Americans are occasionally able to render honor to a traveling Prince without either "servility" or a sacrifice of principle.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The proposed sub-division of Allegheny county, into two Congressional Districts, under the new apportionment, has created considerable local interest. We give below a list of the several election precincts in the county, with the population as ascertained by the last census, and as these districts stand in the apportionment bill as it has already passed the House. The Twenty-second District is composed of the first fourteen wards of Pittsburgh, and the boroughs and townships south of the rivers. The Twenty-third District embraces the remainder of the county, to wit: the 15th and 25d wards of Pittsburgh, inclusive, Allegheny City, the townships and boroughs between the rivers and north of the rivers. This division is as near equal as to population as it is possible to make it, although it may not suit the notions of some or the interests of others.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

1st ward, Pittsb'h..	4,336	8th ward.....	5,488
2d ward.....	3,061	9th ward.....	4,935
3d ward.....	2,652	10th ward.....	3,196
4th ward.....	3,399	11th ward.....	4,859
5th ward.....	4,901	12th ward.....	6,697
6th ward.....	7,847	13th ward.....	3,329
7th ward.....	4,778	24th ward.....	4,703
Baldwin.....	3,104	West Pittsburgh..	5,095
Chartiers.....	4,969	Mifflin.....	5,980
Temperanceville..	2,069	Moon.....	1,430
Finley.....	1,170	Neville.....	980
Jefferson.....	1,666	North Fayette.....	1,432
West Elizabeth..	580	South Fayette.....	1,925
Lower St. Clair.....	5,222	Robinson.....	2,278
Allentown.....	772	Scott.....	1,807
Birmingham.....	8,603	Snowden.....	1,276
East Birmingham..	9,488	Stowe.....	739
Monongahela.....	1,153	Union township..	1,986
Mount Washington..	1,788	Upper St. Clair..	1,338
Ormsby.....	2,225	Upper St. Clair..	810
South Pittsburgh..	3,095	Crescent.....	364
Total.....			130,679

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

15th ward, Pittsb'g.	3,290	20th ward.....	2,272
16th ward.....	3,090	21st ward.....	2,502
17th ward.....	5,161	22d ward.....	987
18th ward.....	822	23d ward.....	1,389
19th ward.....	2,443		
Plum.....	1,360	Penn.....	2,685
N. Versailles.....	2,461	Patton.....	1,193
S. Versailles.....	2,194	Lincoln.....	1,399
McKeesport.....	2,523	Howard.....	1,300
Wilkins.....	3,485	Elizabeth township.	2,937
Braddock.....	1,290	Elizabeth borough..	1,196
Verona.....	380		
1st ward, Allegheny	4,729	5th ward.....	4,459
2d ward.....	9,010	6th ward.....	4,695
3d ward.....	12,507	7th ward.....	5,300
4th ward.....	10,259	8th ward.....	2,189
East Deer.....	1,390	McCandless.....	951
West Deer.....	1,299	McClure.....	3,816
Reserve.....	667	Millvale.....	668
Tarentum.....	944	Pine.....	718
Elna.....	1,447	Reserve.....	1,600
Franklin.....	716	Richland.....	1,270
Hampton.....	938	Ross.....	1,622
Shaler.....	1,473	Bellevue.....	884
Harrison.....	1,870	Sewickly township	443
Indiana.....	2,986	Sewickley borough.	1,473
Sharpsburg.....	2,176	Aleppo.....	687
Kilbuck.....	1,919		
Leet.....	629	Total.....	131,525
Marshall.....	705		

RECAPITULATION.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

First fourteen wards, Pittsburgh.....	64,110
Districts south of rivers.....	66,569
Total.....	130,679

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Fifteenth and Twenty-third wards, inclusive.	21,966
Districts between rivers.....	24,319
Allegheny.....	53,180
North Side, townships and boroughs.....	32,060
Total.....	131,525
Total population of the county.....	262,204

WE have several times referred to the salutary change of public sentiment which is going on in the West concerning the subject of protection to American industry. A corresponding alteration in the opinions of many of the most thoughtful persons in the Southern States appears also to be taking place. As a sign of the times in this particular it may be noted that the Virginia Legislature, last week, passed resolutions requesting Congress to refuse to reduce the present rate of import duty on sumac brought from foreign markets; while, as reaching to larger interests and industries, the speech of General IMBODEN on the mineral resources of Virginia, delivered before the Legislature a short time ago, may be cited not only as a wonderful, but as a convincing argument for the continuance of the governmental policy of protecting the coal and iron interests of the country, but also as showing the progress of the encouraging change to which we have referred. General IMBODEN is in an unusual degree a representative man of what may be called the New South. He said, after referring to the mineral resources of Virginia and other Southern States:

"While we were a purely agricultural people, it was natural that many should think we should have opposed the policy of protection which they regarded as designed to benefit the North at the expense of the South; but now that we so much need the establishment of manufactures in our own midst, it seems to me we should be united as one man in support of a policy that will encourage the investment of capital in every form in our State."

The necessity of Virginia is the necessity of all her sister States. There is no problem in which their people, white and black, are more interested than in the development of their wonderful mineral resources, the utilization of their immense water advantages, and the building up of manufactures of various kinds. Upon her soil and beneath it the South has the means and implements of a future more prosperous and powerful than she ever dreamed of, if she only goes the right way to work to secure it. And the continued ascendancy of the Republican party is the only way in which the tariff can be preserved and the industries of the country protected. Let the Southern States think of these things.

THE New Hampshire State election occurs to-day, and the result of the contest will be awaited with great anxiety by all parties. Never, perhaps, in the whole history of the State, has there been a more bitter political fight. While the recent accounts concerning the canvass have upon the whole been of an encouraging character, it is impossible to predict what will be the final outcome of the struggle. In the first place the Republican party has an adverse majority of between nineteen hundred and two thousand, including all the votes cast against their candidate last year, to overcome. Then again, there are in the field a labor reform and a temperance ticket, the votes cast for both of which will probably be drawn almost exclusively from those who have, in past years, acted with the Republican party. Last year the labor reformers polled 780 votes, and the temperance ticket 314. The Democrats committed a great mistake by dragging in the tariff question, which of all issues they ought to have avoided. They flooded the State with pamphlets and placards of the Free Trade League, purporting to show how the masses were oppressed and swindled under protection, circulating them in such important manufacturing centers as Dover, Manchester, Nashua and other places which virtually owe their existence, or at least their prosperity, to the protection which the Government has thrown around the productive industries of the country. The issue thus made by the Democracy, and successfully met by the Republicans, will probably be considered by the vote of the latter party. The fact that the Legislature to be chosen to-day is to elect a United States Senator for six years, lends additional interest to the contest. It is not impossible that the upshot of the struggle may be the choice of a Democratic Governor and a Republican Legislature, although we strongly hope the Republicans will win both.

THOSE who have been regarding the Labor Reform nomination for President and Vice President as opening the way for successful opposition to General GRANT are bound to be disappointed. In nearly every representative quarter where hopes of the Cincinnati convention and a successful combination of all the "anti-GRANT" elements are entertained, these nominations are repudiated and treated with contempt. The Springfield *Republican* repudiates them; the Cincinnati *Commercial* pronounces them a flat failure; the Chicago *Tribune* accords them no favor, and in all quarters where there is the most Republican disaffection expressions of displeasure are heard. The Springfield *Republican* puts the matter in this way:

"Neither by personal experience, by previous association, nor by evidence of present personal sympathy have either of them established a claim to such a nomination. On the contrary, their whole education and association and order of mind are against what the Labor Reformers profess to be after. And if anything were needed to show the inconsistent and hypocritical character of such selections, it is found in the haste with which both gentlemen accepted the nominations, without waiting fairly to consider the platform with which they were accompanied. The flavor of a 'put-up job' is, indeed, so strong about the whole affair as to bring dishonor upon the cause it represents, and to morally weaken the candidates whom it has been made so inconsistently and inconsiderately to put forward. Both parties to the transaction are harmed rather than helped by it."

It is entirely certain that the first move by the opposition was a bad one, and that GRANT is all the stronger for it.

In the list of items which properly enter into our bill of damages against Great Britain for the depredations committed by the Alabama and her coadjutors, the enormous increase in the marine insurance premiums of the United States should not be forgotten. To show the magnitude of the premiums paid by the merchants and shipowners of this country in consequence, if not of the "acts" of that pirate and other rebel cruisers, yet certainly the direct consequence of the fact of those vessels being permitted to sail from British ports to prey upon American commerce, we give the following compilation, showing the premiums earned by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York, before, during and since the period of their operations:

Years.	Amount.
1858.....	$4,890,793 05
1859.....	5,360,047 13
1863.....	10,005,001 17
1864.....	9,965,771 83
1865.....	8,262,671 53
1871.....	7,446,452 69

It will be seen from the above table that during 1863-4, when these vessels were afloat, these premiums were nearly doubled, the increase growing solely out of war risks; while the increase since the war is attributable, not to any general increase of our commerce, but to the fact that the company has within that period succeeded to the business of a number of other large insurance concerns. Add to the above exhibit the fact that there were at the date of the operations of the Alabama nearly a hundred marine insurance companies in the country, earning premiums the annual aggregate of which was counted by millions of dollars, and the tremendous cost to our merchants and shipowners of the bad faith of England in this particular will begin to appear. It is not to be wondered at that the magnitude of our bill should at first alarm the British authorities, nor that upon second thought they should choose rather to pay it, if called upon to do so, than to risk the possibility of themselves undergoing a similar or worse experience in future.

THE invitation to Senator SCHURZ to meet and act with the Committee of Investigation of the sale-of-arms question is a virtual reconsideration of the Senate's action denying him a place on said committee, a confession that it was a blunder not to have included him in the original list. Such Senators as Henry WILSON, of Massachusetts, whose Republican orthodoxy will not be disputed, saw that it would be a blunder, and he, with other Senators scarcely less conspicuous as supporters of the Administration, exerted themselves to defeat Mr. CAMERON's tactics. Though they were barely beaten, the mistake of the majority was almost instantly seen and repaired, so far as it could be, by virtually adding Senator SCHURZ to the committee. Of course it may be remarked, that whatever party or faction undertakes to resist the spirit of inquiry, which to an extraordinary degree is rife everywhere, errs in judgment. It is something that will not be resisted. Doubtless frivolous charges have been and will continue to be made, and groundless accusations brought forward which should receive no attention; but when charges of a serious character are formally made, as in the case of the alleged sale of arms, the wiser course is to institute an inquiry and make it thorough. Least of all will be tolerated any attempt to brand with treason or unfaithfulness to the party those who favor investigation. In our judgment they are most faithful to the party who favor inquiry—they at least manifest their confidence in Republican principles and the ability of the party to stand the test of scrutiny. And standing the test of scrutiny is the best possible claim to the confidence of the nation. If it cannot stand such a test, it cannot command nor is it worthy of such confidence.

THE most important, because the most sensible contribution which has been made to the current discussion in England concerning the true status of the Alabama claims, has come before the Geneva tribunal, is furnished by Mr. FREEMAN H. MORSE, late United States Consul at London; who in a recent communication to the London *Times* very pertinently calls attention to the fact, apparently entirely overlooked by the English press, that although the case bristles all over with unpleasant facts, not only is no specific sum of money named in it, but no claim is anywhere set forth, nor any idea advanced, upon which such an erroneous and extravagant assessment as that claims for damages to the amount of two or three hundred millions sterling were preferred therein, could be made to rest for a single moment. The whole impression grew out of the heated imagination of British writers and orators, who rushed at conclusions without examining the soundness of their premises. The anxiety, fear and alarm of general public and shipowners of the bad faith of England in this particular will begin to appear. It is not to be wondered at that the magnitude of our bill should at first alarm the British authorities, nor that upon second thought they should choose rather to pay it, if called upon to do so, than to risk the possibility of themselves undergoing a similar or worse experience in future.

IT is well known that not a few among the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution of the United States were in favor of fixing the President's term of office at a longer period than that which was finally adopted, and that a series of interesting debates took place as to whether a long or short term would be likely most to promote the public good. Numerous objections were urged against both propositions, and the period of four years was eventually chosen as a compromise between the two. The New York *Bulletin* calls for the republication of these debates in some one of the daily newspapers, and advances the proposition that elections should hereafter be made decennial instead of quadrennial; urging that, the Federal Constitution having been variously amended since its adoption, in order to adjust its provisions to the varying necessities of the country, there is no reason why the question of the revision of the Presidential term of office should not also receive the careful consideration to which its importance entitles it. The *Bulletin* holds that accomplished facts have shown quadrennial Presidential elections to be one of the chief causes of the political evils of the time, and calls for the republication of the debates in question as the first step towards educating the people up to a perception of the necessity of a change in this respect.

CONSIDERABLE progress is being made in the general plan of the grand centennial celebration to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, in the consolidation of the country in the first century of national existence. The Commissioners nominated by the Governors of the several States and commissioned by the President as a board to have charge of the general management have held a meeting in Philadelphia, and perfected an organization as follows: President, Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Vice Presidents, Orestes A. Cleveland, of New Jersey; Henry Probasco, of Ohio; Wm. M. Byrd, of Alabama; J. D. Creigh, of California; Robert Lowry, of Iowa, temporary Secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of the following distinguished gentlemen: Daniel J. Morrell, of this State; J. V. L. Pruyn, of New York; Geo. H. Corliss, of Rhode Island; Wm. Prescott Smith, of Maryland; W. M. Wood, of Virginia; James L. Orr, of South Carolina, and John. G. Stevens, of New Jersey. Although upwards of four years are yet to expire before the opening of the exhibition, it is none too long a period to invest it with the truly national character which it is hoped it will possess. The occasion will be worthy of the noblest ceremonies and the utmost liberality, and it is to be hoped the several States of the Union will lose no time in addressing their best energies to the task of preparation for it.

WE are shortly to have another royal visitor. The Emperor WILLIAM, of Germany, who is said for some time past to have decided to be one of the Prussian princes should visit this country, has lately held several conversations with Mr. BANCROFT on the subject, and has finally selected Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, who is at present on a voyage to Egypt and Nubia, to make the visit. The Prince is not only a soldier of great ability, but has also won considerable eminence in the more difficult fields of diplomacy. His military campaigns in 1866 and 1870 are well known; but it is not so generally understood that during the last few months he has been entrusted with a number of delicate diplomatic missions to the courts of Italy, Austria and Russia, in the discharge of which he has acquitted himself with distinguished success, bringing about a more cordial understanding between Germany and all those countries. It is to be presumed, therefore, that his visit to the United States is intended by the Emperor WILLIAM not only as an expression of his good will to this country, but also for the purpose of cementing still more closely the friendly relations existing between the two powers. He will be received with the utmost favor and courtesy.

JUDGE DAVIS wants to be President and evidently believes or is inclined to believe that he is going to be. The maggot is fully in his head. It generally kills the victim thus afflicted—rather lends him to kill himself. DAVIS begins to manifest symptoms which should lead those whose expectations are centered in him to look after him. For instance, the other day a Labor Reform Committee waited on him—for Judge DAVIS, worth two millions of dollars, is the Labor Reform candidate you know—when a mutual admiration scene occurred. Judge DAVIS renewed his acceptance of the Labor Reform nomination "and the whole platform of the party without reservation." There could not be better evidence than this that the maggot is at work and that Presidential insanity has already set in. He having swallowed "the whole platform without reservation," now let us see Democrats and Republicans coalesce with the Labor Reformers in taking him as their candidate. The presumption involves another: either that DAVIS is doing a smart business at demagoging on his own account, or the aforesaid Democrats and Republicans are so hard run as to care neither for principles or professions.

IT is understood that the position of Assistant President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been tendered to STRICKLAND KNEASS, Esq., Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city of Philadelphia, and that his acceptance of the offer, while not yet definitively announced, is nevertheless conclusively determined upon. The Company is to be congratulated upon the strong reinforcement of scientific ability and practical energy and sagacity, which the accession of Mr. KNEASS will bring to it.

IT is said that Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is shortly expected to arrive home from Europe, whither he was dispatched to superintend the operations of the now famous "Syndicate," has succeeded in buying up seventy-five millions of old bonds, by the issue of a like sum of the new loan at lower interest. It has generally been supposed that the sale of these bonds was completed in a single operation. This appears to have been a mistake, the Syndicate never having had anything like the money in hand necessary to pay over and receive the gross equivalent of the bonds disposed of. The method adopted may be termed a retail one. As fast as the money was received from time to time in exchange for the new bonds, it was again immediately expended, subject only to the necessities of the market, in the purchase of bonds to be retired; and since the interest upon every bond thus purchased ceased from the moment when it came into Judge Richardson's possession, it is thought that the amount thus saved down to the conclusion of the whole transaction, will be found to equal the amount of interest at the lower rate upon the whole sum of seventy-five millions from the time the money first began to come in from the new bonds, down to the same concluding period. This—should it turn out to be true—will furnish a sufficient answer to the charge brought against the Department of practically giving to the Syndicate the interest on seventy-five millions for a certain period. The Alabama agitation, it appears, unconsciously furthered the operations of the Syndicate, Judge Richardson buying to the full extent of his ability as the bonds went down in the flurry, to the considerable advantage of the United States.

A SOUTHERN paper thinks that "one of the great evils of Southern journalism is, that the South has at least twice as many papers as she will support." Considering that the control of the Southern press is mainly in the hands of that class of invincible Bourbons which holds the tests of good citizenship to consist chiefly in mourning over the lost cause, and in snapping churlishly at the heels of every modern and progressive idea and agency—which considers a place behind the plough and the most honorable, and whose conception of knighthood, and of its lofty duties and prerogatives, finds principal illustration in dashing around a ring on horseback and punching at a hole with a bean-pole—it is an open question whether the South has not twice as many newspapers as she *ought* to support. The greatest need of the Southern States to-day is a broad, free, impartial, vigorous and progressive press. There will be no lack of support for such journals after the first struggle for existence is over, because they will create the taste for reading and the thirst for knowledge which they are designed to supply. But so long as the South is on the one hand governed by color-phobia and caste-injustice, and—the truth ought to be told—Bellevue, and on the other by carpet-bagging effrontery and unscrupulousness, she will neither have a press worthy of the name, nor a people of the thoughtful, earnest, striving, and self-respecting character from whom such a press derives its inspiration and its support.

THE opinions on any public question of a man who, like Judge LEGARE, has stamped the impress of his genius indelibly upon the age and world, are always sure to be interesting. This great statesman is a thorough believer in the justice of the Alabama claims, indirect damages and all. In a recent conversation upon the subject with a member of the German Parliament, he declared that he declared that England was as clearly wrong now as she was during the war. All nations, he said, were alike interested in putting down such practices as those for which this country now demands an indemnity, and he thought England ought to consider herself fortunate, and to be extremely thankful in being able to extricate herself from her unpleasant, not to say dangerous predicament, even at the cost of a heavy bill. A similar opinion would, he added, unquestionably in the long run prevail also in England, and he had no doubt that the threats of hostilities, at that time so freely indulged in, would speedily die away. The conversation in question was with a representative from Hamburg, in which great commercial center a good deal of alarm was temporarily felt in consequence of the complications between the two countries, and the heated temper which England at the moment exhibited concerning them. The remarks of the Chancellor, he said, allayed these apprehensions to a great extent; and the subsequent moderation of the tone of the British press, confirming, as it has done, the German Premier's view, has probably by this time gotten rid of them altogether.

THE complimentary banquet given to Colonel Forney last Friday night, by the merchants and importers of Philadelphia, for the purpose of testifying their commendation of his course as Collector of the port, and their appreciation of him as a man and journalist, was a notable affair, reflecting credit alike on those who tendered it and upon the guest whom it was designed to honor. Men of every conceivable shade of politics were there, and all united in paying testimony to Colonel Forney's large intellectual ability, and moral uprightness. In some respects the entertainment was the highest compliment which he can ever hope to receive. It was an ovation of which any man might feel proud. No class of persons are more keen-sighted or apt to place a man at his true value than the representatives of the great commercial interests of the country, and their testimony to the readiness, diligence, efficiency and unselfishness with which Colonel Forney has discharged the duties of the varied and arduous positions which in the course of his extended public career he has been called upon to fill, may be set down as having a value which postprandial proceedings of a similar character very seldom, indeed, possess. The tribute derives additional value from the fact that the President of the United States was present to manifest in person the esteem which, in common with the rest of the company, he felt for Colonel Forney.

IT TURNS out that ex-President Roye, of Liberia, whom the telegraph the other day reported to have escaped from prison and from the country by swimming to a vessel lying in the harbor of Monrovia, was drowned while endeavoring to reach the ship in that manner. It will be remembered that he had been imprisoned for illegal acts committed while in office. He was a man of considerable ability, and great ambition. Born in the State of Ohio in 1816, about thirty years ago he emigrated to Liberia, where he soon became one of its wealthiest citizens. He was elected to the Liberian House of Representatives and served as Speaker in 1849, and held the office of Chief Justice from 1865 to 1868. He was elected President in 1869, and entered upon his duties January 3, 1870. During his term of office the people of Liberia were given changing the Presidential term from two to four years. This measure was defeated, and a Presidential election was held last year, resulting in the selection of President Roberts. Mr. Roye, however, refused to recognize this election, and attempted to remain in power, for which he was condemned to the imprisonment which he tried to avoid.

WHEN knowledge and discretion walk arm-in-arm with zeal, the latter is an admirable quality. Otherwise—well, sometimes otherwise. *Par exemple*, the Turkish Government recently ordered all improper illustrated works to be confiscated, but left the local authorities to decide what came under this definition; whereupon some of these enlightened gentlemen lost no time in confiscating school books, with prints illustrative of natural history, disseminated by the American missionaries, and other works equally innocuous. But even this mistake is hardly more ludicrous than the similar folly of the Southern States in trying to exclude